The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 298.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
(SECOND SESSION.)

Reception of King Kalakaua.

The Speeches on the Occasion.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, December 18, 1874.

SENATE.

Reception of King Kalakaua.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with, and Mr. Cameron stated that King Kalakaua was in the President's room, in the rear of the Senate Chamber, and suggested that the Senators call upon him there. He moved that a recess be taken until one o'clock, and that the Senate proceed in a body to the House of Representatives at 12:15, and take part in the ceremony attending the reception of the King. Agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the President's room, where they were presented to the King, and at 12:15 went to the House of Representatives, headed by the Vice President and Sergeant-at-Arms.

At 12:35 the Senators returned. A short executive session was held, after which the Senate adjourned till Monday next.

HOUSE.

There was an immense crowd of spectators in the galleries and corridors owing to the announcement of the formal reception of King Kalakaua by Congress. The ladies were admitted to the hall. Punctually at a quarter past twelve o'clock the Senators entered the House and took the seats assigned them. Ten minutes afterwards the King was announced, and, supported by Senator Cameron and Representative Orth, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, walked down the main aisle to the front of the Speaker's chair, Senators and Representatives standing in the meantime.

Welcoming Address.

Senator Cameron then said: I have the honor to present to the Speaker the King of Hawaii. Your Majesty, on behalf of the American Congress I welcome you to these halls. The Senators from our States and representatives of our people unite in a cordial congratulation upon your auspicious journey, and in the expression of the gratification and pleasure afforded by your presence in the capital of the nation as the nation's guest. Your Majesty's appearance among us is the first instance in which a reigning sovereign has set foot upon the soil of the United States, and it is a significant circumstance that the visit comes to us from the West, and not from the East. Probably no single event could more strikingly typify a century's progress in your Majesty's country and in our own, than the scene here and now transpiring. The rapid growth of the republic, on its western coast, has greatly enlarged our intercourse with your insular kingdom, and has led us all to acknowledge your wisdom and beneficence as a ruler and your exalted virtues as a man. Our whole people cherish for you and your subjects the most friendly regard. They trust and believe that the relations of the two countries will always be as peaceful as the great sea that rolls between us, uniting and dividing us.

The King had a momentary conference with Judge Allen, and then the latter, expressing a regret that the King was so afflicted with a cold and hoarseness that he was unable to read his reply, read it for him, as follows:

The King's Reply.

Mr. Speaker: For your kind words of welcome I must cordially thank you for this distinguished mark of confidence, and I tender to the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives my highest sentiments of regard. It is in accord with the very courteous and generous treatment which I have received from the executive department of the Government, and from all the people whom I have had the pleasure to meet since I landed on the shores of the Pacific. I appreciate the complimentary terms in which the Honorable Speaker has referred to me personally. For our success in government and for our progress in higher civilization we are very much indebted to the Government and people of this great country. Your laws, your civilization, have been in a great degree our model. I reciprocate, and must cordially hope for a continuance and growth of the friendly relations between the two countries. I am most happy, gentlemen, to meet you on this occasion.

The Speaker was then introduced to the King, and after an exchange of courtesies, returned to the chair, knocked with his gavel, the members rose, and the King retired, followed by the members of the Senate, and the spectators dispersed. The House proceeded with its regular business.

Relief for Grasshopper Sufferers.

On motion of Mr. PHILLIPS, the Senate bill for the relief of certain settlers on public lands who suffered from the grasshoppers was taken up, briefly discussed and passed.

From Tide-water to the West.

Mr. HURLBUT, from the Railroad Committee, reported a bill chartering a double track freight railway company from the tide-water on the Atlantic to the Missouri river, and to limit the rates of freight thereon. Ordered printed and re-committed.

Legislative Appropriation.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. E. H. Roberts in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill. A paragraph in relation to the mileage of United States Marshals and Deputy Marshals gave rise to a long discussion, in the course of which the Department of Justice was characterized by Mr. BECK as being "honey-combed with frauds." The Western District of Arkansas and the District of North Carlina were alluded to by Mr. SPEER as being "rum by political thieves, vampires, and scoundrels." On the other hand, the Department of Justice was defended by Messrs. HALE (Maine) and MAYNARD.

The result of the discussion and vote was that the provision in the last Army Appropriation bill prohibiting the allowance of mileage is not to be construed as applying to legal traveling fees of United States Marshals or Deputy Marshals. No fees, however, are to be allowed for constructive mileage, and all claims for mileage are to be accompanied by sworn proof that the distance for which mileage is claimed was actually and necessarily traveled by the officer.

When the paragraph for the Department of Justice was reached, Mr. BECK moved to strike it out, and renewed his attack upon that Department, declaring that the Attorney General was a more guilty man in connection with the affairs of Louisiana than Judge Durell himself, who had resigned and confessed his guilt.

Mr. SPEER also criticised the fact that the Attorney General had not complied with the law which required a report to be made of the expenditures of the contingent fund.

Mr. GARFIELD replied to Messrs. Beck and Speer, and criticized the use of such words as "vampires," "thieves," "robbers," and "swindlers," in connection with a department of the Government.

The motion to strike out the paragraph was rejected.

Finally the bill was completed in the Committee of the Whole and reported to the House. There a discussion arose in reference to the rent of a house on E street for the use of the Postoffice Department, it having been alleged that a rent of $4,200 a year was exorbitant, and that A. R. Shepherd was the owner.

Mr. TYNER defended the action of the Postoffice Department in the matter, while his colleague (Wilson) called attention to the fact that the same property sold a year or two since for only $15,000.

Finally a vote was taken on an amendment reducing the rent from $4,200 to $2,200, and it was agreed to.

A vote was then taken on an amendment abolishing the Capitol police and substituting watchmen, which was rejected.

All the other amendments to the bill were agreed to in gross, and the bill passed.

Louisiana Investigation.

Mr. G. F. HOAR offered a resolution permitting the Committee on the Condition of the South to proceed either as a committee or sub-committee to Louisiana, to make investigations. Adopted.

Adjourned till Monday.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Several Persons Killed in Nevada—An Appeal for Military Aid.

OMAHA, December 18.—General Ord received the following from Beaver, Utah, which was received by the commandant at that post yesterday:

"PIOCHE, NEV., December 16.—The Indians have killed several persons in this county near Hicks and the Muddy. We have no arms, and ask troops for protection and that the Indians be punished."

Pioche being in General Schofield's department, General Ord informed him of the trouble and offered to send troops from Fort Cameron to the assistance of the settlers. General Scofield so requests, and two companies of infantry are now under marching orders for Pioche.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Net receipts at all United States ports for the week, 105,110 bales; last year, 200,139; total to date, 1,818,053; last year, 1,547,993. Exports for the week, 93,290; last year, 97,676; total to date, 891,508; last year, 705,346. Stock at all United States ports, 747,813; last year, 637,019; stock at all interior towns, 149,409; last year, 120,118; stock at Liverpool, 731,000; last year, 456,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 364,000; last year, 223,000.

LEGISLATURES.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, MISS., December 18.—The Senate Committee to whom was referred the Governor's message, presented a majority and minority report to-day. The majority report embodied a resolution urgently calling on the President of the United States for troops to suppress insurrection and prevent future occurrences of a like nature. The minority report diametrically opposes the conclusions of the majority. Whatever circumstances may have demanded for Federal interference, certainly there is now no necessity for United States troops, unless to assist in carrying the special election ordered in Warren county by the supervisors. The majority report was adopted.

The House passed a resolution appointing a committee to investigate Vicksburg affairs, and appropriating five thousand dollars to pay the expenses of the committee. Each House will pass other resolutions. The speeches of the negro members in the discussion of the resolutions were of a vindictive and libellous nature.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, December 18.—The Senate had under consideration to-day in Committee of Whole, and adopted a bill creating a full Board of Finance, with authority to use $25,000,000 in bonds for the purpose of taking up the floating indebtedness of the State, and procuring money to pay the current expenses of the Government during the ensuing year. The lands of the State are to be mortgaged as security for the payment of the bonds.

INDIANA.

Decision in the Lafayette Habeas Corpus Case—The Judgment of the Circuit Court Affirmed.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 18.—The Lafayette *habeas corpus* case of Richard Morton vs. J. S. Skinner came before the Supreme Court this forenoon, being submitted by agreement without argument this afternoon. Judge Downey ruled as follows thereon, which ruling sends Morton to Chicago, as per requisition of Governor Beveridge, of Illinois:

This is an appeal from the judgment of the Circuit Court in a *habeas corpus* case. The appellant was held in custody by virtue of a warrant issued by the Governor of the State upon a requisition by the Governor of the State of Illinois. On consideration of the case in the Circuit Court, the appellant was remanded to the custody of the officers having him in charge. The papers in the case, copied into the records, show that the appellant is charged in Illinois with a crime which is neither treason nor felony, but is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $4,000, and the question, and the only question made by the appellant, is whether the case is one coming within the Constitution and laws of the United States relating to the surrender or extradition of fugitives from justice flowing from one State to another. Does this act charged come within the meaning of the word "Crime," as used in the Constitution of the United States, Article 4, Section 2? We have examined the question thus presented with such care as the time and circumstances allow, and have come to the conclusion that the act charged is a crime within the meaning of the Constitution and laws of the United States. The judgment is affirmed with costs.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The Committee on Appeals and the Board of Health could'nt get a quorum yesterday.

····Post No. 3, G. A. R. is having a life size bust portrait of General Hays painted by a Pittsburgh artist.

····The South Side *Herald*, commencing to-day, will issue a daily paper until after the holidays are over.

····On Monday evening Fred Douglass will lecture in the Sixth U. P. Church, Allegheny, on "John Brown."

····The Printing and Ordinance Committees meet this afternoon. They have important business to transact.

····Another land slide occurred on Brownsville avenue, South Side, on Thursday morning near Ninth street.

····The Howard-Lowry Committee was in session yesterday afternoon preparing a report to submit to Councils on Monday.

····Miller who was stabbed at a ball on Mt. Washington, a few days ago, is reported worse, and it is feared his injuries will result fatally.

····Yesterday afternoon the funeral of Mr. C. McGowin, a well-known civil engineer, took place from his late residence on Ninth street. It was quite large.

····A man by the name of Thomas Watson, who resides at Six Mile Run, was beaten out of twenty dollars by confidence men, yesterday, while coming into the city on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

····Frank Lewis, who was arrested by officer Michael Dean for cruelty to animals in turning his horse out to die, had a hearing yesterday morning before the Acting Mayor, and was fined ten dollars and costs.

····The special committee appointed by Councils to examine the matter of the Forbes street sewer held a session yesterday afternoon and decided to report in favor of the assessment as made by the viewers.

····Edward Carr *alias* O'Brien, was committed to the Central station last night by officer Bailey for a hearing to-day before Alderman O'Donnell on a charge of knocking a man down yesterday on Thirteenth street and robbing him of $100.

····The fair and festival of the Grace Episcopal Church, on Mt. Washington, will be continued until next Wednesday evening, when it will wind up with an old fashioned "Martha Washington tea party." Thus far it has proven a success.

····The enterprising Allegheny reporter of the *Chronicle* is easily "gulled." The North Side police made him believe there was nothing in the robbery on the Perrysville road. Go hide yourself, young man, or else learn the duties of your profession.

····This morning, at a quarter past three o'clock, Mr. David Sims, one of the oldest and most widely known citizens of Pittsburgh, died at his residence on Sixth avenue. He had been suffering for some time past, and the event was not wholly unexpected.

····During the rendition of the "Bohemian Girl" at Library Hall, on Thursday evening, thieves entered the dressing rooms of the actors, and Mrs. Tetedoux was robbed of her pocket book and ten dollars in cash. Messrs. Earl and Birmingham were also robbed, the latter losing nineteen dollars.

····A bill in equity was filed in the District Court yesterday by the Germania Savings Bank, of this city, against Henderson Wood, et al., to obtain specific performance of an agreement for $34 and $16 in money, in consideration of which he was to withdraw the charge. Walter denies the allegations and gave bail for a hearing.

Dry Goods Almost Given Away

at Phillips,' corner of Sixth and Liberty streets. The bankrupt sale will continue until all goods are sold.

Bargains at the Bankrupt Sale,

at Phillips,' corner Sixth and Liberty streets.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report on the Point Bridge at Pittsburgh.

"A Serious and Unnecessary obstruction to Navigation."

A Recommendation to Have Bridge Obstructions on the Ohio River Removed.

Wm. Burnett Confirmed as Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats.

Eleven Candidates for the Position of Supervising Architect.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, December 18, 1874.

The Reception of King Kalakaua.

The principal event to-day was the reception by the Senators and Representatives of King Kalakaua in the hall of the House. The King, who closely resembles Rainey, the colored member from South Carolina, was escorted into the hall by Senator Cameron and Representative Orth, chairmen of the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Vice President Wilson and Speaker Blaine in the chair. The latter made an address of welcome. The King's secretary read the reply. After shaking hands with the Speaker, the King retired. As he went out General Butler remarked that if he was not a King, the Democrats would not let him ride in a first class railway car. Now is a good time to call up the Civil Rights bill.

Supervising Architect.

There is a hard fight going on over the appointment of Supervising Architect of the Treasury. Secretary Bristow tells me there are about eleven candidates, five from New York, three from Washington, one from St. Louis, and two from Chicago, but that he does not yet know what will be done. Meanwhile Mullett remains in office, where his friends express a hope to keep him.

The Pacific Mail Investigation

goes slow. President Hatch asked for the company's books to-day, but the committee refused to deliver them until they had time to examine them thoroughly.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

Ex-Vice President Ben. Wade and ex-Judge Rice, of Maine, attorneys for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, made arguments to-day before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, upon granting aid to this corporation.

Personal.

Jas. H. Hopkins, of Pittsburgh, Grand Eminent Commander of Knights Templar of the United States, arrived here to-day, on his way home. He confirmed a new Commandery here to-night.

Political Assassinations in the South.

The United States Commissioner of the Southern District of Georgia makes the following response to the Attorney General's request for a statement of the recent cases of assaults and assassinations, on account of political opinion, in the District: It has been impossible for me to observe the directions urged by the executive committee, for reasons as follows: Tabular statements of all cases of murders, assassinations, and assaults, giving names and dates, and designating the politics, race or color of the parties, I have found it out of my power to procure, owing to the secrecy in which all matters of the sort are held throughout the State. The persons committing these offenses are in no case punished, nor are indictments, even, ever presented. No clerk of the court in Georgia could be induced to give a certificate to be used as evidence in such cases. The life of a colored person is no more regarded than that of a dog, and it has come within my own knowledge that colored men have been brutally murdered in Brooks county, for no other known reason than that they were "niggers" meddling too much in politics. In the State courts a colored man stands no chance for justice, and there is at present a great and growing disposition to leave the State on the part of the colored men.

It is to be hoped that the Congress now about to assemble will prove itself equal to the emergency, and give the country the much needed legislation for the reconstructed States, and without which Union men are at the mercy of Ku-Klux assassins.

Indian Citizenship.

The subject of Indian citizenship comes up again this session, but in a new form. The bill now before the House Committee on Judicial Affairs provides for citizenship, but on condition that the Indian shall dissolve his tribal relations and surrender whatever property he may hold either for himself or the tribe to which he may belong. Under the guise of such proposition there lies a deep scheme on the part of the railroad companies now clamoring around the lobbies of Congress for a subsidy "with millions in it" to get possession of valuable lands held by the Indians. Should these companies carry their point, it matters little to them whether the Indian is a citizen or continues a barbarian.

"Club Houses" at the Capital.

Washington is to be favored with two stylish "club houses," one to be located in the West End, in the heart of upper-tendom, and conducted by the notorious John Chamberlain, of New York, (and Long Branch), and the other will be situated on Capitol Hill, and under the proprietorship of "Hon." John Morrissey, of New York, (and Saratoga,) and both of which will be an immense addition to the fashionable life of the National Capital and so fashionable. We are not so far behind the times after all.

The Secret Service.

The U. S. Secret Service is being organized on a new plan. The number of employes (fifteen) will be retained, and special agents appointed at certain places.

The service has, heretofore, been independent of state and city detectives and police officers, but they will cooperate with them and pay all the detectives and police officers for information furnished the Secret Service, saving considerable expense to the Government and making the service more effective. Hereafter it will be controlled by the Solicitor of the Treasury, through the United States Marshals and Attorneys in the various judicial districts.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, December 18, 1874.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate in executive session, to-day, confirmed James W. Marshall as First Assistant Postmaster General; Wm. Burnett, Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats. Consuls—Frederick Borchert, of Wisconsin, at Leghorn; James Scott, of Ohio, at Honolulu; Isaac F. Shephard, of Missouri, at Swaton. Henry Clay Wright, Appraiser of Merchandise at St. Louis; John W. Fuller, Collector of Customs for the District of Miami, Ohio; Wm. R. Thrall, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio; John H. Wickham, of New York, Commissioner for the District of Columbia, and Geo. A. Black, Secretary of the Territory of Utah.

Postmasters—John Milone, at Ulrichsville, Ohio; Henry Bichn, Ripley, Ohio; Mrs. Hester A. Birdsong, Bellaire, Ohio; Daniel I. Beaton, Oxford, Ohio; Mrs. Belle E. Parshall, Lebanon, Ohio; Levi Swirick, Tiffin, Ohio; Geo. A. Bleeker, at the National Military Home, Ohio; Jas. D. Aston, Richmond, Ohio; Samuel Watt, Jr., Ada, Ohio; Mary A. Risley, Delphos, Ohio, A. L. Whiteman, Wapakoneta, Ohio; J. D. Campbell, Ottawa, Ohio; Mrs. Ellen M. Hendrickson, Medina, Ohio; Geo. A. Hendrickhouse, East Liverpool, Ohio; James Hamilton, Monroeville, Ohio; Chas. Z. Winters, Yellow Springs, Ohio; Abner Ulrick, Mount Gilead, Ohio; Thos. C. Thompson, Cardington, Ohio; A. G. Beer, Ashland, Ohio.

The Bridge Over the Allegheny at Pittsburgh.

The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives communications from chief engineers, enclosing and endorsing the report of Major Merrill, of the Corps of Engineers, relative to the bridge over the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, erected by authority of the State of Pennsylvania. Major Merrill expresses the opinion that this bridge is a serious and unnecessary obstruction to navigation. He thinks, however, that the injury caused by it can be remedied by the removal of a part of the bridge and the insertion of a draw which should give two clear openings of two hundred and twenty feet each, measured on the line of low water, and should be placed in any part of the bridge except that covered by the southern span. No rip-rap whatever should be permitted in draw openings.

Major Merrill, therefore, recommends that measures at once be taken to compel the owners to make such modification as will permit the safe passage of boats that usually navigate the Ohio up to Pittsburgh, and also that a general law be enacted to positively prohibit the construction of any bridge over the navigable waters of the United States without the previous approval of its plans by the Secretary of War.

The Alleged Sale of a Cadetship.

An investigation was commenced to-day into the charges that Representative Stowell, of Virginia, had sold a Cadetship. One witness testified that Graham threatened that if Stowell did not withdraw his opposition to the payment of moneys by the Postoffice Department to the Piedmont Railroad Company he would take revenge by charging that he sold a Cadetship for $1,700, and the person who filed the charges said all he knew about the matter was what Graham had told him.

Obstructions to Navigation on the Ohio River.

In a communication laid before the House of Representatives to-day, the Secretary of War transmits and endorses the recommendation of the Engineer Department that steps be taken by Congress to require all railroad or bridge companies to remove all obstructions to navigation on the Ohio river, attention being especially called to the rip-rap thrown around the piers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge at Parkersburg.

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet session was of longer duration to-day than has been common recently, but there was nothing of unusual importance under consideration. Official entertainments of King Kalakaua was talked of at some length, and there was a conversation upon questions belonging to the Mexican boundaries, but nothing signifying any action by the Government in the latter particular.

Converting Smooth-Bores Into Rifled Cannon.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the House of Representatives, for their consideration, a letter from the Chief of Ordnance, strongly recommending an appropriation of $250,000 for converting smooth-bore guns into rifled cannon by lining with wrought iron or steel, and also an appropriation of $250,000 for experiments and tests of heavy ordnance.

Pacific Mail Investigation.

In the Pacific Mail investigation this afternoon, T. T. Johnson, Secretary and Treasurer *pro tem.* of the company in 1872, was called by the committee to assist in the examination of the books and answer inquiries as to specific entries and general methods of office business.

Aid to the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads were engaged to-day hearing arguments from Ben. Wade and Judge Rice in advocacy of the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, proposing a Government guarantee of interest, &c.

FROM EUROPE.

GERMANY.

The Reichstag's Confidence in Bismarck.

BERLIN, December 18.—In the Reichstag to-day, during the consideration of the appropriations for the Foreign Office, Herr Windhorst opposed the grant for the secret service, and moved to strike it out.

Herr Renningsten replied the motion was simply an attack upon Prince Bismarck, in whose person the Ultramontanes unceasingly and bitterly assailed the German Empire and national policy. He asked that the Reichstag pass a vote of confidence in the Chancellor by rejecting the motion to cancel the grant for the secret service.

A division took place, and Herr Windhorst's motion was defeated by a vote of 71 yeas to 199 nays.

THE LATEST NEWS.

—John Murphy, convicted of the murder of McCallum, was hanged at Carson, Nevada, on Friday.

—Yosheda Kiyonairo, the new Japanese Envoy, presented his credentials to the President on Friday.

—The installation ceremonies of Rev. Alex. C. Barrett to the Bishopric of Northern Texas takes place in Omaha to-morrow.

—A boy named Daniel Sullivan, about thirteen years of age, while jumping on and off an engine on the P. C. & St. L. R. R. in Logansport, Ind., on Friday, fell under the wheels, and had both legs cut off.

—The Secretary of the Interior recommends that Congress should appropriate $162,000 for the subsistence and support of the Northern Sioux Indians, who have been collected on the Red Cloud and Whetstone Agencies in Dakota.

—The boys of the New Orleans High School yesterday repeated their visit to the Lower Girls' High School, and forced colored girls to leave. Their action produced some excitement in the neighborhood of the school house, but no violence. The school board passed a resolution dismissing all public schools until after the holidays, or until further notice.

—Two negroes engaged in the Snyder's Bluffs fight, recently, were brought to Vicksburg on Friday on a warrant for the murder of a negro named Jas. Gray. One of the prisoners, Silas Oliver, admitted that he shot Gray under orders from Jeff Tucker, who was a prominent man in the "Black League," but who seems not to have had any military command.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Dec. 19, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States and Southern New England, clear or fair weather will prevail, with southwest or northwest winds, slight rise of temperature, and stationary or rising barometer.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Pianos and Organs.

What more suitable present could be thought of than a fine new piano or organ, especially when they can be bought at such prices as S. Hamilton & Co. are now selling at. They have the most complete and elegant assortment of both pianos and organs in the city. No question about it. It used to cost, for instance, $600 to $800 to buy perhaps some relic of former greatness that had a reputation, acquired by the liberal use of printer's ink, coupled with, perhaps, ordinary merit. You can now find these pianos with such pianos, for instance, as the unrivaled Decker & Barnes or Bradbury pianos of to-day, are as far behind the age as the stage coach compared with railway travel. And yet these magnificent pianos—the Decker & Barnes and Bradbury—are being sold for the holiday trade at prices that defy competition. The saw three of these instruments sold yesterday (Friday) for holiday presents, at less than $500 apiece; that their equals could not be had elsewhere under $600 to $700 apiece, while we were shown other real fine well made (and fully warranted) pianos at $250, $275 and $300.

Messrs. S. H. & Co. are constantly receiving fresh invoices of pianos and organs. In the latter, especially, it is really marvelous to how they all do go. We don't believe there is a day in the week that there is not a large lot received or shipped from this establishment. But a call at their rooms will explain why it is that the Estey Cottage Organ goes so rapidly in these hard times. There are other good first-class organs in the market, but hunt up the best of them, and then compare them with the "Estey," and the man who buys anything else than the "Estey" does so because his prejudices are stronger than his senses. So far as design of case, neatness, beauty, finish, &c., the "Estey" leaves nothing to be desired, while in voicing there certainly can be no other word than "Estey," and the man who buys anything else than the "Estey" does so because his prejudices are stronger than his senses. So far as design of case, neatness, beauty, finish, &c., the "Estey" leaves nothing to be desired, while in voicing the new violetta stop, with the glorious Vox Jubilante, is incomparable in sweetness and thrilling varieties. And then to think that you can get even an Estey Organ at such prices as they are now being sold at, affords a chance that certainly has never occurred before, and will not soon again. We would say to our readers who think of getting a really valuable gift, take what money you have and call at S. Hamilton & Co.'s 77 Fifth avenue, over McCallum's carpet store (old No. 51.)

Seal Skin Goods.

Joseph Horne & Co., have laid in for Holiday sales a large assortment of Ladies' Seal Sacques, in small, medium and large sizes, made plain and shaped back, also Seal Muffs, Boa's and Caps in medium to finest quality of Shetland and Alaska Seal, which are offered at specially low prices. Persons in want of any article in this line will certainly find it to their interest to give them a call.

With Your Oysters

use Marvin's Superior Family Crackers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LIBERTY ST. M. E. CHURCH, corner of Liberty and Fourth Sts., Rev. R. J. MILLER, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Strangers are cordially invited. Seats free.

FOURTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev EDWIN BURNHAM, Evangelist, will preach at 10½ and 7:30 o'clock. Dr. PEARSON, Pastor, will conduct a service at 9 A. M., explanatory of Baptist Church doctrine. All invited. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE—THE REV. SAMUEL YOUNG, of Philadelphia, will preach in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Sandusky and South Diamond streets, Allegheny, on TO-MORROW, at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

REV. WM. YOUNG, PASTOR OF the First R. P. Church, corner of Liberty street and Oak alley, will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Morning subject:—"Is the Fourth Commandment still obligatory, or can it be repealed by human enactment?" Afternoon subject:—"The true relationship existing between the Church and the Sabbath school, and the duties which such relationship imposes on the heads of families." Parents and guardians are especially invited to attend. Strangers always welcome.

FOR CONGRESS.

The Vacancy in the Old Twenty-Third Congressional District—The Republican Standard Bearer, Col. John M. Thompson—A Worthy Representative for an Important District—The Claims of the Candidate.

The voters of the old Twenty-third Congressional District will be called upon next Tuesday to select a representative to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin. The election, though a special one, is unusually important, inasmuch as there will be grave questions before Congress this winter, and the demands of the hour will be for men sound not only in regard to their principles but able in defense of them. In view of these circumstances, we claim it is very pertinent to again call the attention of our readers to the fact that the Republican party has put forward Col. John M. Thompson as their candidate, and that if the party desires to have an able representative for the district, they will see to it that this standard bearer is elected with an emphatic majority.

When the present vacancy in Congress occurred, there was a general feeling that the new candidate must be a man whose public and private record must be above reproach, and who should also be well and widely known. Such candidates are not as thick as blackberries, and the field was accordingly very carefully canvassed before there was any expression of opinion as to the coming man. The general drift, however, seemed from the outset to be toward Col. Thompson, and as his name was brought up by his friends, and his claims the more broadly presented, the sentiment in his favor gained ground daily, until he was unanimated; and that nomination was made with an unanimity that has but few parallells,—certainly not any for years—in the politics of the Twenty-third District.

Col. Thompson deserves this endorsement both on account of public service and personal worth. On the first point his record is one that entitles him to the support of every Republican who believes the party—when it puts forward good men—should be supported. His claims in this direction cannot be gainsayed. He has been an active, faithful, honorable worker for years and the organization has had no more tireless or efficient adherent. Both on the stump and off it, his voice and influence have been heard and felt in the interests of the party, and his energy and enthusiasm have given life and earnestness to many a canvass that otherwise might have resulted in a damaging indifference; and yet we have to hear of the first whisper of unfairness against him in his political activities.

It is not, however, on the score of party fealty that Col. Thompson is urged by his friends, but the stronger claim is that, as a man, he is intellectually worthy of the confidence of every voter who looks at the candidate's fitness for the office. He has long been a resident of a neighboring county, but he is almost as well known in Allegheny as in his chosen home, and none who know him can say aught in derogatory of his ability. A man of strong individuality, he has, by the force of his intellect, made his way to the foremost rank as a lawyer, and enjoys the reputation of being one of the best lawyers at the bar in the western part of the State. In the practice of his profession he has shown himself to be possessed of an acute, comprehensive, practical mind, and there are few lawyers we can recall who have more weight, either with the Bench or the jury. The fact of his attainments in the legal profession is attested by a practice that is large, and that embraces clients of every class, and the records of the Court will show none more uniformly successful. Naturally this attention to the demands of a varied practice has drawn him into the close study of collateral questions, and he has thus kept himself thoroughly acquainted with the current thought of his times, so that his years of application to legal pursuits, has broadened his mental acquirements, and has added to his stock of general knowledge. No man could be a really successful lawyer as he has been and not be a man of keen judgment, of force of character, of broad mental capacities and of tireless energy,—just the qualifications needed for a live, faithful Congressman,—one who will not be led, but has the ability to take the lead. There never was a time, perhaps, in the history of the Twenty-third District when a man of ability could be of more use in Congressional halls, or indeed was more imperatively demanded than at this session. There are questions to be discussed, and probably decided, in which the district is especially interested. Prominent among these is the tariff, over which there is likely to be a severe contest. It is not only necessary, therefore, that the district sends a man who is sound on the tariff question, but there ought to be one sent there who has the nerve and the ability to take up the gauntlet in its defence; a man who can speak and argue in the public hall as well as vote; a man who not only has sound judgment and correct ideas, but who has the force of character, and the skill of a trained debater, to impress his views upon those he addresses. It is in this particular that Col. Thompson has a great advantage. The severe training which he has undergone to achieve the eminence he occupies as a lawyer, is just the training that will serve to make him a stout champion in Congressional Halls. We need such men, because the lines are more closely drawn no w than they have been for years; and such a man is the candidate put forward as the regular nominee of the Republican party.

We do not, however, urge the special fitness of Col. Thompson for this position solely because of his mental ability, but believe he has an equally strong claim on the score of private worth—as an upright, honorable gentleman. In private life Col. Thompson has friends wherever he is known, and among his most intimate acquaintances he is the most highly esteemed. Few men in public life ever enjoyed such universal popularity. Political friend and foe alike will endorse his qualifications in this respect; indeed they have already endorsed them by the fact that he has been chosen to represent the party with singular unanimity and without a struggle, while the Democrats have not thought it worth while to oppose him with a candidate. The Democracy of the Indiana county would as soon run him as any of their own number. Throughout Butler county and the Oil Regions, among the people with whom he has almost constantly mingled, he is the most and the most popular of men. His reputation in private life is that of a man of affable manners, warm-hearted, benevolent disposition, and a man of integrity, whose private record will bear scrutiny, and this reputation is deserved by him, if it ever was by any man.

Such are a few of the claims of Col. Thompson to the suffrages of the people. If he be looked upon as a party man merely, he is entitled to have the support of every Republican. If, however, the voter goes higher than that, and carefully considers the ability and the private worth of the man, there can be will have touched upon the strongest claims that this candidate has upon him for support. This was the controlling reason that influenced the delegates from the other counties to unite upon him as their candidate, or a unanimity is recognized that the party wanted a man who was not only widely known but commanded the confidence of the people, and we believe that if the district had searched the district through, they would have found but few men who so admirably answered to this description.

What we have thus written may seem like a strong endorsement, but it is written with a full knowledge of the language used. We know the man, and knowing, believe with his other acquaintances, that he is worthy of the support of the voters in the Twenty-third District irrespective of party. We want good men in Congress this winter, and this is the material of which they are made. Here is a man of honest political record, of the requisite ability and of private worth. His character stands so high among those with whom he has had dealings, that it is quite probable he will get the almost unanimous vote of the people of Butler and Armstrong counties, where he is the best known.

The voters of the district will be called upon on Tuesday next to say whether they want a live, practical representative at Washington this winter—one whose public and private career have proven him to be prominently fitted for such a responsible position. If it is their wish to have such a man, they should then not only elect Col. Thompson, but give him a majority that will be an emphatic endorsement of the action of the party in selecting such a model standard-bearer.

Christmas Trees for the Holidays.

Two thousand on the way from the Pine regions for Kramer & Vogleson, at their Toy and Confectionery Rooms, corner of Liberty and Sixth street.

Mrs. Pate's Celebrated Patent Smoothing Iron.

and all other kinds of irons, at Drum & Sons'.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 19, 1874.

ALLEGHENY CITY COMPROMISE BONDS WANTED

Persons holding the COMPROMISE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., are hereby notified that the Sinking Fund for 1874 will be invested in these bonds at the lowest rates offered. Proposals will be received by the undersigned until FRIDAY, January 1, 1875.

de19 D. MACFERRON, City Treasurer.

NATION'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 51 NORTH DIAMOND STREET,
ALLEGHENY, PA., December 19, 1874.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Nation's Bank for Savings until TUESDAY, the 22d INST., for printing Two Thousand (2,000) Copies of the Annual Report of the Board of School Controllers.

Samples of the work required can be seen by calling at the Bank.

JOHN E. PARK,
de19:k23 Chairman of Committee on Printing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PIONEER
LAMP, OIL AND GLASSWARE HOUSE.
R. P. WALLACE & CO.,
No. 39 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers and Jobbers in Oils, Lamps, Chandeliers; also, Window Glass, Prescription Vials and Table Glassware. The attention of cash and short time buyers is invited to our large and well assorted stock, which we are prepared to offer the lowest prices yet reached.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.

OLD TEA HOUSE.
TEAS,
A SPECIALTY.

CHRISTMAS DINNER.

OYSTERS.
Fresh Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Spiced Oysters.
SOUP.
Terrapin, Green Turtle, Mock Turtle, Chicken, Julienne, Beef, Macaroni, Tomato, Vermicelli, Split Peas, Ox Tail.
FISH.
Fresh Salmon, Fresh Mackerel, Spiced Salmon, Lobsters, Fresh Halibut, Clams, Mackerel, Kippered Herring, Shrimps, Yarmouth Bloaters.
ROAST.
Roast Chicken, Roast Beef, Roast Turkey, Roast Veal, Roast Duck, Roast Lamb
MEAT.
Hams, Bacon, Tongues, Dried Beef, Corned Beef, Sausage.
FRENCH VEGETABLES.
Truffles, Petits Pois Fins, Champignons, Artichokes, Asparagus, Ceps, Haricots Verts, Haricots Flageolets.
AMERICAN VEGETABLES.
Onedia Corn, Tomatoes, String Beans, Succotash, Lima Beans, Pumpkin, Asparagus, Gumbo (Okra).
RELISHES.
Italian Paste, Spanish Olives, Bengal Chutnia, Nasturtons, Macaroni, French Mustard, Essence of Schrimps, Yorkshire Relish, Essence of Anchovies, Mushroom Catsup, Herrie Sauce, Walnut Catsup, Salad Dressing, Olives Stuffed with Anchovies, English Pickles and Sauces.
PATES.
Pate de Foies Gras, Ham Pie, Plum Pudding, Chicken Pie, Irish Stew, Yorkshire Pie.
CHEESE.
Sutton, Neuchatel, Roquefort, Pineapple, Cheddar, Edam, Sap Sago, Limburger, Weitzer, Goshen, Herkimer County, Parmesan, Young America.
FRESH FRUITS.
Nectarines, Egg Plums, Apricots, Damson Plums, Mango, Green Gages, Strawberries, Peaches, Quinces, Blackberries, White Cherries, Bartlett Pears, Red

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors & Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875:

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
By Mail for six months	5 00
By Mail for three months	2 50
By Mail for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PRE-PAID

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, post-office, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE —Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111⅛.

KING KALAKAUA was formally received by Congress yesterday, the ceremony taking place in the House of Representatives. Senator Cameron introduced the King to Speaker Blaine, who delivered an address of welcome, to which reply was made. The ceremony was brief, but interesting.

THE latest idea looking to the restoration of specie payments is that of passing a free banking law, and retiring greenbacks as fast as the national bank notes are issued. It is the best we have seen, and we only see a single objection to it,—that it is needless. Yet it is least harmful of any project that has been up.

JUDGE KELLY is not, we fear, doing himself much good by his attempt to have the franking abuse restored. It is, of course, problematical whether the repeal of that abuse did actually save anything to the Government, but let us have a business administration of that department for a year, and see what it will come to.

THE bill for the relief of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, of which mention has been made in these columns, that passed the United States Senate a few days since, simply provided for the payment to that road of $7,232.75 for carrying mails in 1868, 1869 and 1870. It was, in fact, an unsettled bill, that was clearly due the road.

THE House Judiciary Committee finally agreed on a supplementary Civil Rights bill, to which no objection can, we think, be made. The principal modifications in this substitute for the bill passed by the Senate last Winter are the omission of cemeteries, and the insertion of a provision for separate schools for the races in those States in which each is afforded the same educational facilities. It is doubtful, however, if it is passed, even as modified, this Winter.

IN Col. John M. Thompson, their candidate for Congress, the Republican voters of the Twenty-third district have a gentleman of the highest character for personal integrity,—a man of active spirit and cultured intellect,—and one who will make a faithful and able Representative. Those who know him best appreciate him the most highly, which we take it is the surest evidence of the high character of the man. The Republicans of the North Side therefore owe it to the party as well as the District to not only have him elected, but to give him such a majority as his merits deserve.

OUR suspicions that there was another side to the Vicksburg conflict than that sent by telegraph by the sympathizers with the ex-rebel element are at last confirmed by no less authority than Governor Ames. It turns out that a scene of terror and "nigger hunting" was deliberately planned, to kill off or terrorize the colored people, and thus deprive them of votes and offices. So far is it from being true that the colored Sheriff, Mr. Crosby, did not furnish bonds, his sureties were sound and good, and even a White League jury failed to show any defect in his proceedings. But with all this, it was proposed to oust him, and so the work of murder began, in order to prevent the colored people from doing anything to prevent the League from consummating its purpose. The mere fact that two hundred colored men, and but two whites were killed, shows conclusively the source of the warfare. There is a hardened set of ruffians at Vicksburg, and they deserve to be thoroughly squelched.

THE New York *Tribune*, in a sub-editorial, admits certain facts, relative to specie resumption, that are at variance with what it usually teaches in its leading editorials. Referring to a phamphlet on specie resumption, it says, "It proceeds on the theory, very widely received, that the United States Treasury, with $150,000,000 or $200,000,000 of coin, could sustain the entire paper circulation at par by a proclamation of resumption. The danger he does not meet is, that gold would be very rapidly withdrawn for exportation, and that when a certain degree of exhanstion of the reserve was reached, payments in specie would have to be suspended. It is shown to the world two or three times a year by the Bank of England that an advance in the discount rate—the first step toward a contraction of the currency—will stop the outflow of coin. Nothing else will, where the cause in operation is a higher value of gold in the places to which it is exported." All this is clear and true, and it teaches that we will be wise not to plunge into specie resumption till we are fully ready for it.

THE Democracy is realizing, always, the fact that power brings not only responsibility, but false accusation. The charge that a combination exists between Allegheny county and Philadelphia over the Speaker and Clerkship of the next House, comes forward with refreshing promptness. Of course, there is a measure of truth in these accusations. That is, the Allegheny county delegation cut their plans with reference to the supposed wishes of the Philadelphians, and *vice versa*. That there was collusion, in the sense of a bargain we do not suppose,—but each party kept itself informed as to the leading wishes of the other, and shaped its plans with the reference to this, without doubt. Two large delegations naturally affiliate, and in the nature of things must. Of course, this constitutes in effect what is usually termed a "Ring," and there is little use denying that in the sense we have described, Allegheny county and Philadelphia Democratic members have "set it up" on their fellow Democrats elsewhere in the State. The same thing exists as to the Senatorship. Colonel Barr is a candidate so far as Allegheny county is concerned, thereby holding the delegation together, all the more efficiently to aid Wallace when the time comes. As Wallace is the best available man that offers, this is well enough. Mr. Barr's reward, of course, will come due in season.

THE outlawry of the boys of the New Orleans High School, in driving out the colored girls, illustrates the influence being exerted by the political agitations in that city, and the exact *animus* that underlies it all. It is an old saying that "children and fools tell the truth," and it might be added—act the truth. Of course, the boys referred to reflected their home education, and did it by driving the colored girls out of school by violence. We have in this the clearest possible illustration of what is behind all the political issues in New Orleans. Hatred toward the colored race, and a purpose to deprive them of the advantages of education, that in some way they may again be practically enslaved,—this is the animating spirit, disclosed by this *emeute* of the high school boys. More and more is it evident that the evil spirit of the ex-rebel element in parts of the South must be held in check by the most rigorous measures. This done, and we will, in time, have settled peace; but if the rising generation of whites is infused with the pro-slavery hatred of the colored race, there will be fifty years of disorder and tumult at the South. This fact had as well be looked directly in the face first as last. It is important to the welfare of the South, and the question simply is, to compel the whites to let the negroes alone—to cease race agitations. It must be done, sooner or later.

THE proposed resignation of Prince Bismarck, as Chancellor of the Empire, seems to have created a profound impression in Berlin,—one that cannot be readily comprehended in this country. Yet it would be an extremely important event, and it is not surprising that if his resignation was tendered the Emperor should refuse to receive it. The element that embarrasses the Prince is precisely that which troubles the Emperor,—the Ultramontanes. With Bismarck out of the way, they would have a moral triumph which would go far toward aiding them in other and additional plans. Let us add that the circumstance that they do annoy the Prince, shows that on some questions they have been able to draw to their side, on questions the purpose of which was veiled, an element of strength which has become embarrassing. Bismarck has been carrying things with a strong hand, and desired even to arrest members of the Reichstag, if they became too positive and offensive in Ultramontane declarations. The Reichstag voted that the Constitution should be amended to prevent the arrest of a deputy, putting the subject on the very popular ground of maintaining its dignity. While it was a thrust at Bismarck, for which some voted who, in a plain issue with the Ultramontanes, would have voted for Bismarck, it was not technically, a vote of want of confidence. Hence, on this plea, the affair has been tided over, but it is the promise of other close battles during the session of the Reichstag.

THE OHIO RIVER.

It is a singular fact that relatively speaking, one of the most important enterprises in behalf of the development of the internal commerce of the country, that has been agitated of late years, has received but the most trifling attention at the hands of Congress. Harbors, seaports, tide-water rivers, lake ports, and the like, have received munificent aid from the nation; yet all these combined were not of equal importance to the growth of the material prosperity of the country to that under mention. It is also worthy of notice that Pittsburgh, which in taxes, and various forms of revenue, has turned large amounts into the national treasury, has received in turn but insignificant sums for public buildings. Possibly it may be said that the tariff legislation of Congress benefited us more than others; and while it is possibly true, that the energy of our manufacturers caused us to reap larger benefits from a general law than other portions of the country, it is also true that those laws were equally operative everywhere in the country. Hence the fact that Pittsburgh has thriven, and poured of her means munificent sums into the national treasury, and increased rapidly the aggregate wealth of the country, is a reason why this work of development shall be encouraged; and the true way to accomplish this is to utilize all the advantages of the Ohio river.

The modest backwardness of other years has given way to a vigorous urgency at this session of Congress; and we hope the argument of General J. K. Moorhead at Washington will, very soon, be supplemented by a strong utterance from this entire city. There are several questions involved: 1. Is the proposed improvement of enough commercial promise to warrant a larger outlay on the part of the Government? The Ohio, with its navigable tributaries, flows through seven States, whose inhabitants comprise about one-third the population of the entire Union. It has along its banks, some of the most important cities of the country. Chiefly, however, it affords a means for the cheap transportation of those bulky forms of merchandise, produce and manufactures that cannot be profitably transported by mail. Were the advantages of cheap transportation afforded the cities on the river, their trade would immediately increase, in the briefest time. As yet, this is the natural water route for grain transportation. Necessarily, the east, as well as portions of Europe, must be chiefly fed by the grain of the West. The transportation of this produce, at a rate that will enable the working classes of the East to purchase, and the agricultural classes West to produce it, is the great problem of the age. Now, it must seek transportation by rail, or by the circuitous water routes at the North, in both instances at a cost that is unsatisfactory to producer, consumer, and even transporter. The railroads complain at the small profit there is in the trade, and consumer and producer affirm that the rates are higher than can be paid.

It is utterly futile to think that the relation of demand and supply will for many years be materially changed. In the nature of things, it cannot be. The only modification that will occur will be that of consumer drawing near to the producer; but even this will not change the fact that the largely aggregated population of coast line States will always consume of breadstuffs largely more than they produce. And this fact will only become increasingly prominent with the lapse of time. Hence the question of cheap transportation of bulky and weighty articles will become more and more important as time advances. The facts we have stated also involve the idea that in a very broad sense, this is a national enterprise,—that is, one in which the population of every part of the country nearly, is actually interested. The improvement of the Ohio necessarily involves the improvement of the outlets of the Mississippi. The Ohio flows into the Mississippi, and thus all the South, much of the West, and a large portion of the Northwest, is brought into water communication with the East. The wheat of the West and Northwest, the cotton of the South, and the varied productions of intermediate sections, will thus be brought by a route open at all seasons, and, of course, at cheap rates; while our manufactures can be shipped westward. Hence, the East is interested, in that cheap transportation is reached,—and the West in that large profits on produce can be had. It is a project worth to the Government all that can be asked.

2. Is the proposed improvement feasible? It is enough to say that this question has been maturely considered by some of the ablest engineer officers of the Government, and by practical river men. All the phases of the subject have been thoroughly analyzed. The removal of obstructions, the accumulation of water, the kind of dams suitable for a river that must have locks in low water, but that needs unrestricted passage in high water, and other questions involving the nicest principles of engineering science, and the result is, plans have been matured by the Government engineers which they confidently recommend. The feasibility of the enterprise is assured. All this, too, not hastily. Years of careful investigation lie back of the recommendations made, and what is proposed is successfully used in Europe, and hence the plan is not experimental,—it is altogether feasible.

3. This subject, which has been left, these many years, to the unaided exertions of the few, now should command the enthusiastic support of the many. If the proper interest is manifested, we are satisfied that Congress will, at this session, make a liberal preliminary appropriation. The subject, in its scope, possibilities, and influence in promoting the interests of Pittsburgh and the entire Ohio valley, is one of the grandest ever presented to the American people. What the Nile was to Egypt, as a great natural high-way, along which her commerce passed, and by which her grandest cities were built, this great water way may become to this country. It will bear the millions upon millions of bushels of the productions of the great West and northwest, in one direction, and the equally valuable products of the factories of the East in the other. The railroads, with their other forms of trade, particularly the increased travel consequent upon the aggregation of populations in the several great centres of the country, will also prosper, and have no reason to look askant at the developed river traffic. Now is our time. We hope earnest, concerted and powerful action will take place, that will be productive of large and beneficial results.

PERSONAL.

THE St. Lawrence and Chicago Forwarding Company has elected Sir Hugh Allan President.

THE late Colonel Sam. Pike, in forty-one years of editorial life, started thirty-four weekly papers in Ohio and Kentucky.

COMMANDER WM. B. CUSHING, who was removed a few days ago to the Government Insane Hospital in Washington, is dead.

IT IS now said that the vacant Russian mission has been tendered to ex-Senator E. D. Morgan, of New York, who has not yet signified his acceptance.

THE virtuous Mansfield sues Mrs. James Fisk, Jr., for $20,000 in payment of notes given by the dear departed. This is adding insult to injury in a neta way.

CONGRESSMAN JAMES WILSON, of Iowa, is reported to have made the trip east this time on a cattle train, to see how the thing is done, and report in Washington.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD recently delivered an address to the citizens of Portland, Oregon, where he is now stationed, on the three days' fight at the battle of Gettysburg.

"WELL, Banks may sing with us, but he can't lead the choir," was the remark of a regular Democratic M. C. from Texas, when Banks was mentioned for the Speakership.

THE late George Labar, whose death at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, was mentioned a few days since, left behind him 816 descendants. His father, who died at the age of one hundred and eleven years, seven months and five days, married a second wife thirty-two years old when he was in his ninety-fifth year, and he outlived her.

THE Syracuse *Journal* says that the late Ezra Cornell had recently met with some pecuniary reverses which impared his private fortune. The greatest of these losses were about $600,000 in the Ithaca and Utica Railroad, and some $700,000 to $800,000 in the Ithaca and Geneva road. It is understood, however, that a judicious settlement of his estate will leave his family about three-quarters of a million dollars. The college funds are intact.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

VIRGINIA is said to be shipping partridges to England.

THE latest name for blonde hair is "the light fantastic tow."

AT a fire in Knoxville, Ills., on Friday morning, two men were killed by falling walls.

SCHOOL children are allowed to whisper when they are getting up a Christmas present for the teacher.

THE number of children of school age in Brooklyn is 156,000. Of these 77,350 were enrolled on the books of the public schools in 1873.

THE reason the Boston Postoffice is Mullett's best piece of work is, that he had less to do with it than with other structures.—*Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO has thirty-nine public schools, attended by 49,590 children. The teachers number 640, all of whom, with the exception of thirty-two, are ladies.

IT IS expected that the mills at Fall River, Mass., will start up again on full time by the 1st of January. There will be a further reduction of ten per cent. on wages.

THE one dollar contributions in New York for the relief of the Kansas and Nebraska sufferers have reached $2,229, and the money is coming in at the rate of $400 or $500 per day.

THE jury of inquest over the bodies of the burglars shot at Bay Ridge, L. I., Monday morning last, find that the killing was perfectly justifiable, and commend the men who did the shooting.

SINCE 1857 sixteen patrolmen in New York have been shot. The number of prisoners clubbed to death is not given, probably because it is beyond the arithmetical proficiency of the Police Department to compute.

THE divorce act passed at the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State; so that it still remains almost as difficult to get unmarried as to get married in Massachusetts.

THE Boston & Lowell and Eastern Railroad Companies are looking for persons who have been stealing their passenger tickets. The former company estimate their loss within the past few months at $56,000. One man has been fined for receiving tickets from conductors.

THE officials of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company say that the cable steamer Faraday left Torbay station on the Newfoundland coast, paying out the new cable as she proceeds. It is the intention of the electricians and managers on board to splice when the vessel reaches the buoy, and thus complete the cable from shore to shore. The Atlantic & Pacific Company are in telegraphic communication with Rye Beach and Torbay station, and the latter station is in communication with the Faraday.

THE *Alta California* says: "The Nevada bullion product last year was $34,669,620 in the first six months of the present year, $15,073,488, and the last half of the year will exceed that sum. For the next year, or 1875, under existing facts, the bullion product of Nevada cannot be estimated under $60,000,000, while California will turn out its usual quantity, $20,000,000. There is then before this community the positive certainty of an increased per cent. of capital and loanable funds beyond that of any precedent in this or any other country."

THE Pottsville *Miner's Journal* says the Reading Company, at the depth of 1,909 feet, have struck the seven foot vein, which is the upper member of the mammoth, and found to be thirteen and one-half feet thick, and of excellent coal. Underneath this vein there are seven feet of slate, three and one-half feet of good coal, four feet of slate, two feet of good coal, sixteen feet of slate containing iron ore balls, and six feet of carbonaceous iron ore, or black band. Then comes the mammoth vein twenty-one feet thick, next one and one-half feet of partition slate, and under foot this, and of which there is a nine-foot vein of coal. Below this it is believed comes the solid rock.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Union Pacific Railroad Company met in New York on Thursday to complete the details and remove the minor obstacles to the signing of the contract between them and the Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company of California, and the result of the deliberations was that both parties signed the document. Nothing remains but to get vessels chartered in Liverpool out to San Francisco. They are the Belgic, Celtic and Oceanic, of the White Star Line. They have been chartered by the Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company for two years, at seven per cent. of their valuation per annum, with the privilege of purchase at the expiration of that time. The first trip will be made in February next.

FOREIGN NOTES.

SWEDEN manufactured 105,408 gallons of whisky from sea-moss, last year.

IN 1873 the total receipts from rates, tolls, duties, &c., in England and Wales were £33,000,000.

THE Levant *Herald* publishes accounts of a famine in Asia Minor, and says the prospect is appalling.

THE offences of the Russian Abbess Mitrofania, have excited some opinion in Russia in favor of the abolition of monasteries.

ICE formed so rapidly on the Neva river that a steamer plying between St. Petersburg and Cronstadt was overtaken and frozen in.

THERE have been sent from Spain to Cuba since 1869, 82,500 soldiers, of which 36,412 have succumbed on the field or from disease.

SOME young men in Vienna have formed a matrimonial league. Every member of the league must be the son of a man of property, and must pledge himself to marry a poor girl, one who has neither dowry nor expectations, and must forfeit 10,000 florins if he violates the pledge.

FROM *Nature* we learn that olive oil is produced in large quantities in Tunis. The olive crop has been so abundant during the past year that as many as 3,472 tons, of the value of £125,894, have been shipped to Great Britain, France, and Italy. The tanks in Tunis containing the oil are said to be capable of holding 6,000 tons. It is now contemplated to try the effect of a steam mill for the purpose of manufacturing the oil. It has been already tried without success, one at Mehdia, a second at Susa, both of which blew up.

An Audacious Quack.

One of the most audacious quacks that ever practiced was John Harrison Curtis, "aurist." He knew almost absolutely nothing of the profession that he adopted, but he got something of a reputation, and was once summoned to attend Sir Robert Peel, who was suffering from temporary deafness. He went provided with two watches, one that ticked very weakly, and one that made as much noise as a clock. Peel began to question him as to his mode of treatment, but Curtis, giving him a dig with a syringe, told him if he didn't hold his tongue some injury would befall him. The quack at first applied the weak-ticking watch to Sir Robert's ear, and of course he couldn't hear anything, but after working for some time he used the other one, and Peel could hear perfectly well. It was a mervelous cure!

The Insufficiency of our Agricultural Production.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

When returning recently from a three months' working visit to my old home in the State of Indiana, I met a Pittsburgh paper on the cars, and noticed in it the account of an unsuccessful attempt at Pittsburgh to reconcile workmen to a reduction of wages in certain manufacturing establishments of that city. The paper very correctly said that a reduction of wages in view of the greatly decreased prices of all manufactured articles was necessary to the restoration of prosperity.

The conflict between the owners of manufactories and miners and the workmen employed in them is greatly to be regretted, but how is it possible for the latter to concede to the demands of the former, when their living expenses have not decreased? These laborers are generally renters. Have rents decreased? How can they be lessened in the face of the heavy taxation which the dishonesty and recklessness of city and town councils have rendered necessary?

The workmen consume a large portion of their wages in the purchase of their daily food? Have the prices of vegetables, meats, breadstuffs, and groceries decreased?

As a farmer for many years, and as one having an extensive knowledge of our agriculture, I propose to show the fact of the insufficiency of our agricultural production and its causes. For this purpose I refer to the principal products of the farm, and draw my statistics from the recent statistical computation of Samuel B. Ruggles, of New York, of the census returns of our agricultural products.

1. The Cereals—Wheat.

Mr. Ruggles presents a comparison of the cereals grown in 1859 and 1869, and their amounts *per capita* of the population. That I may not weary the reader with statistical tables, I give general statements.

In 1860 the number of bushels of *cereals per capita*, averaged 39 4-10, and in 1870 35 9-10—a decrease of 3½ bushels *per capita*.

A like general average of wheat was in 1860, 5½ bushels; in 1870, 7 4-10 bushels—an increase of 1 9-10 bushels *per capita*. This increase comes from California and Oregon, in the other States there has been a decrease.

In these statistical facts we must bear in mind another fact not stated by Mr. Ruggles, that in 1860 the wheat crop was much below an average; in 1870 it was a full average.

2. Cattle and Hogs.

These constitute the chief sources of our supply of meats.

In 1860 the number of neat cattle was 14,-799,008, and in 1870 13,487,527, being a reduction of 1,311,481. The number of hogs in 1860 was 33,510,981; and in 1870, 25,123,705—a reduction of 8,387,276.

3. Other Products.

That the present condition of our agriculture may be more fully comprehended, I compile the following table of some of its other leading products:

	1860.	1870.
Butter and Cheese, lbs	563,345,290	677,017,095
Tobacco, "	434,299,461	262,735,341
Rice, "	187,032	73,624,921
Sugar, hhds.	230,932	87,943
Cotton, bales	5,387,052	3,011,996

The great decrease in all of these, except the first, is in harmony with the foregoing statistical facts.

But in order still more completely to understand the bearing of this decreased agricultural production upon present living expenses, two other matters must be taken into consideration, namely, the increase of our population, and of our exports of provisions and breadstuffs.

4. Population.

In 1860 our population was 31,443,321, and in 1870 38,558,371; an increase of 7,115,050, or of nearly 23 per cent. Of those engaged in agriculture we cannot make a comparison, on account of the different modes of enumerating them in 1860 and 1870. But from all the data I can find, the increase in agricultural workers was in proportion to the increase of population.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS EXPORTED.

Provisions.	1860. Value.	1870. Value.	1874. Value.
Bacon and Hams	$ 2,273,768	$ 6,123,043	$ 33,384,108
Beef	2,674,324	1,939,758	2,956,676
Butter	1,144,321	592,249	1,092,381
Cheese	1,565,630	8,881,934	11,894,450
Lard	4,345,881	5,933,397	19,308,619
Pork	3,182,213	3,253,137	8,808,712
	$15,336,187	$26,723,518	$ 74,448,891
Breadstuffs.			
Corn	$ 2,399,808	$ 1,297,570	$ 24,769,951
Corn Meal	912,075	934,936	1,329,399
Rye and Oats	1,958,304	703,009	1,852,124
Wheat	4,024,704	47,218,943	101,421,466
Wheat Flour	15,448,507	21,126,877	29,367,094
	$25,883,398	$71,276,333	$159,040,027

I give these tables in full that all may see not only the great increase in our exports of meats and breadstuffs, but the articles in which this increase chiefly consists. The exports of breadstuffs in 1874 were unusually large, but with every allowance for this fact, the rapid increase generally is apparent.

Thus, with diminished production and largely increased population and exports, we may now see why living expenses are not lessened, and why the price of labor cannot be made to conform to the greatly reduced prices of manufactures.

The causes of this insufficient agricultural production will be shown in a subsequent article. L. B.

MONONGAHELA CITY.

ORDINANCES.

NOTICE.—The following Ordinance relative to Street Improvements are published, for information, in accordance with the provision of section 6 of an Act of Assembly, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled an act concerning Streets and Sewers in the city of Pittsburgh, approved March 20th, 1873:

SECTION 6. That no Ordinance or any improvement and no report of viewers shall be finally acted upon by both branches of Councils until at least one week after its representation and publication in official papers authorized to do the city printing.

And will be presented to Councils for final action at next meeting.

AN ORDINANCE—Relocating and extending Spring street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that Robinson street be and the same is hereby located as follows: Commencing at the northwest curb of Brownsville avenue, deflecting right 23 degrees 10 minutes, distance 136.48 feet to an angle; deflecting left 8 degrees 4 minutes and 30 seconds, distance 108.75 feet to an angle; deflecting left 9 degrees 39 minutes, distance 129.5 feet to an angle; deflecting left 12 degrees 54 minutes, distance 110.48 feet to an angle; deflecting left 8 degrees, 26 minutes and 40 seconds, distance 85.75 feet to an angle; deflecting left 43 degrees 30 minutes, distance 167.58 feet to an angle; deflecting left 19 degrees 42 minutes and 40 seconds, distance 116.13 feet to Robinson's gate to a width of twenty-two feet.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the opening of Main street, from Carson street to Ohio river.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby, authorized and directed to survey and open Main street, from Carson street to Ohio river, in accordance with an ordinance locating the same, passed October 5th, A. D. 1874.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the construction of a Sewer on Washington street, from north side of Wylie avenue to Webster avenue.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that the City Engineer be and is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a pipe sewer, eighteen inches in diameter, on Washington street, from the North side of Wylie avenue to a connection with the Webster avenue sewer, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto, and ordinances of Council relative to the same. The cost and expense of the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

E. S. MORROW, Clerk.

THERE were sixty new buildings erected in "Little" Washington during the past year at an aggregate cost of $248,000, and others now under way will add $60,000 more to the list. There were also over $60,-000 spent in remodeling buildings. The streets in the town are also being paved; the town is lighted with gas; a steam fire engine is one of their institutions, and altogether Washington may be considered as both prosperous and progressive.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company owns about 16,000 eight-wheeled freight cars, valued at $515 each; 1,800 four-wheeled freight cars, worth $170 each; 321 passenger cars, of all grades, worth $11,000 each. Total valuation of the rolling stock, $20,-000,000. The length of the Company's tracks, or those controlled by the Company, is 5,364 miles. So says the *Scientific American.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John B. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS
Another
REDUCTION!
Special Bargains!
READ! READ!
Real Perinot Kid Gloves, $1.00.
Silk Handkerchiefs, 75c and $1.
Fine Merino Hose, 12 1-2c and 15c.
Gents' Heavy Shirts, 50c and 75c.
Gents' Mufflers, 75c and $1.
2 Ball Fringes, 47c.
Finger Fringes, 45c.
Beaded Fringes, 60c.
Felt Hats, 60c.
Trimmed Hats, 75c and $1.
Boys' Cloth Hats, $1.
2-Button Kid Gloves, 90c.
1-Button Kid Gloves, 75c.
Fur Caps with Feather, 62c.
Fur Sets for Children, $2.
Velveteens, 75c, $1, $1.25.
Real Hair Switches, 75c.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 10, 12 1-1c
Colored Silk Velvets, $1.25 and $1.50.
FUR LINED & FUR TOP
GLOVES!!
MOTTO
Handkerchiefs,
PORTMONAIES
REAL
FELT HATS,
PLUMES,
FLOWERS,
Merino Underwear,
AND
HOSIERY!
AND 500 OTHER
Useful
Presents,
AT
ROSENBAUM & CO.,
78 and 80
MARKET ST.
N. B.—Open on Saturday Evenings.
READ THIS!
On Monday, Dec 14,
WE WILL
OPEN THE LARGEST
AND
Choicest Selections
OF
HOLIDAY
Presents
Ever offered to the Pittsburgh Public. We are determined to sell the entire stock before January 1. To this end we have reduced the prices as to defy competition. Many articles we are selling much below the cost of importation. Make a note of them:
Decorated Tea Sets, 44 pieces, - $9 15
Best China Dinner Sets, - - $30 00
Decorated Dinner Sets, Extremely Low.
Decorated Chamber Sets, 11 pieces, $6 00
Preference Cups and Saucers, - - 50c
Toilet Sets, all colors, for - - $1 00
Vases, Statuary and Mantle Ornaments.
All kinds of China Decorating done promptly to order.
Geo. H. Garber & Co.,
189 LIBERTY STREET.
HAZARD POWDER CO.'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors, and dealers by keg or car load, at Low Prices. Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh (late Irwin) street, Pittsburgh.
GET THE BEST.
Howe Standard Scales.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers Fixtures. Scales repaired.
GEORGE ERDNER,
36 Wood street.
20 TONS MIDDLINGS,
3 cars prime white Oats,
3 cars prime mixed Oats,
2 cars shelled Corn,
4 cars ear Corn,
For sale by
HITCHCOCK, McCREARY & CO.,
349 Liberty St., office up stairs

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
The Largest S
In One Estab
MOST EXTRA
Christmas Presents
FOR
LADIES AND MISSES.
Dress Goods!
Large additions to this Department made this week, of new and choice goods, at prices far below anything known in this market. Customers can be suited at any price from 12½c per yard upwards.
Ladies' Suits!
Latest Styles at very low prices.
JACKETS AND SACQUES.
We desire to call special attention to the splendid assortment, just opened, at from $5 up to $70—all the latest novelties and designs.
FURS, FURS.
Extraordinary bargains in Ladies' Furs, all kinds. Ladies' Real Seal Skin Sacques.
Children's Furs.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
New and desirable at Remarkably Low Prices.
WILL
NOS. 165, 167 & 169
HOLIDAY
GOODS.
USEFUL ARTICLES
FOR
PRESENTS!
REDUCED PRICES
The Order of the Day.
1,000 DOZ. HANDKERCHIEFS
Hemstitched, all Linen Handkerchiefs at 10c.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Colored and Bordered Handkerchiefs.
Initial Handkerchiefs from 20c up.
Mourning Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Linen Sets, choice for 50c.
Damask Tabling, Doyles, Napkins and Towels.
Fine Colored Border Towels.
Fine Bleached Huck Towels.
Heavy Unbleached Huck Towels.
Turkey Red Cloths and Napkins.
Grand Reduction of 33 to 50 Per Cent.
On Point, Point Applique, Duchesse and Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs, Collars and Barbes.
Antique Lace Tidies and Mats.
Applique Tidies, Cushion Covers and Mats.
Black Lace Veils and Veiling Net.
Embroidered Slipper Patterns.
Cushion and Ottoman Covers.
Foot Rests and Slipper Cases.
Towel Rack Strips, Chair stripes.
Woolen Scarfs, Hoods and Breakfast Shawls.
Ladies' & Misses' Knit Jackets.
FELT SKIRTS.
Quilted Silk, Alpaca and Sateen Skirts.
Plain Dark Blues, Browns and Fancy Striped Cashmere Hosiery.
GLOVES.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves and Gauntlets.
Ladies' Calf Gauntlets.
Plush Lined Silk Gloves.
Children's Cloth Gloves.
Knit Mittens and Infantees.
Men's Drap Castor Gloves at $1.25 per pair.
Men's Cloth Gloves.
Men's Plush Lined Silk Gloves.
Men's Lined Kid Gloves, 1 and 2 Button.
Men's Fine Tan Gloves.
Men's Calf and Dog Skin Gloves.
Seal Gauntlets.
Otter and Beaver Fur Gauntlets.
Alaska and Buck Gauntlets and Gloves.
Men's Fine White Dress Shirts.
New Styles Men's Fancy Dress Shirts.
Windsor Scarfs and Neckwear of every description at greatly reduced prices.
Silk and Cashmere Mufflers.
WHITE AND COLORED
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS
Plain Hemmed and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Initial Handkerchiefs.
Fine Fancy Half Hose.
Fine Suspenders.
Spiral Steels, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, etc.
FINE SILK UMBRELLAS,
With handles of entirely New Design.
Ladies' Silk Neckerchiefs from 50c up.
Windsor and Brocade Ties, from 20c up.
New Styles of Plaid and Fancy Ties.
Fine Fancy Portmonnaies, Jet Jewelry.
Combs, Brushes, etc., etc.
Entire stock of Ladis' Cloth Cloaks, at a great reduction in prices.
A few choice Imported Garments to close out at less than cost of importation.
Misses' Cloth Jackets at reduced prices.
Ladies' Seal Sacques, in medium and finest qualities.
Seal Muffs, Boas and Caps.
Children's White Coney Sacques, Caps and Muffs.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
WE WILL
197 AND 199
PENN AVENUE.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
Best Styles,
Lowest Prices,
All Grades.
As we draw near STOCK TAKING, we offer many of our goods at great bargains.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.
CRAIG BROTHERS.
Brass Founders
AND
STEAM FITTERS
HEAT BY STEAM
Public and Private Buildings.
Office: 129 Second Avenue.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Stock and Gr
EVER EXHIBITED
lishment in
ALL OFFERED AT
ORDINARY LOW PRICES!
Christmas Presents
FOR
CHILDREN OF ALL AGES.
TOYS, TOYS.
Dolls from the lowest priced to the finest Wax Dolls.
Games, Ten Pins, Parlor Croquet, Checker Boards.
Magic Lanterns, Tool Chests, Writing Desks, &c.
Toy Furniture, Stables, Groceries, Houses, &c.
Building Blocks, Noah's Arks, Animals, &c.
Hobby Horses, Sleds, Wagons, Wheelbarrows, &c.
Dishes, Kitchen Sets, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, &c.
Accordeons, Melodeons, Harmoniconx, &c.
Toy Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sewing Machines at 30 cents and 50 cents.
Fancy and Useful Baskets, in great variety.
Children's Books from one cent each up to $2.50.
Children's Chairs, all kinds.
New Mechanical Toys, every description.
Telegraphic Instruments full working order.
Patent Animators, Dancing Figures, &c.
Christmas Banners, for decoration.
The above embraces but part of the endless variety of Toys now on exhibition, all of which are offered at prices very much below regular Toy Houses.
Everything desirable in Children's Stockings, Gloves, &c.
Infants' Knit Sacques, Leggings, Mits, &c.
Children's Merino Cloaks, Capes, &c.
Children's Furs—an immense stock at low prices.
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
FEDERAL STREET,
A HANDSOME
Christmas Present,
A
TABLE SET!
Cloth and Napkins of
D

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
GEO. M. REED, Vice President.
J. W. H. COCHRANE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Andrew J. Lee,
J. P. Smith, George M. Reed,
Frank Kohne,
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Grostzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Charles Seibert, Jr., Hartman A. Groetzinger, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
6 per cent. per annum upon balances—from negotiable non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. HOLLISTER, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 19, 1874.

The development at our banks was somewhat better yesterday than for several days past, but still not enough to be called active. There is little apparent distress among business men, notwithstanding the pressure of the times. Operations are contracted, and persons handle less money than heretofore, and move in a more restricted sphere; but, this admitted, and it is true generally, there is comparatively little difficulty. Much is said relative to the price of rents, and we hear already of properties that will be offered at lower figures than heretofore. There will probably be a somewhat general move, where tenement houses are rented, to seek lower figures.

There is a moderately active Christmas trade this year, but not, of course, all that has existed previous years. The display is as excellent as has been the custom heretofore, but buyers were more careful than usual in the selection of materials and the costliness of presents. Still a very fair holiday trade is anticipated, particularly with those who make it known that they have attractive goods to offer.

—Says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*: Rates of interest, in this market, are gradually declining with the increasing supply of loanable funds. Several banks have within a day or two have mentioned that money was offered to packers for 60 or 90 days, and that in many instances they had refused to take it at the proffered rate—not so much that they thought 8 per cent. too high, but because they had no use for the money. Thus the supply of capital to loan has steadily accumulated, and we now hear of at least one mercantile firm who are willing to lend money for sixty or ninety days on first-class collaterals—local stocks or something of that sort—or even on gilt-edged commercial paper at 1 per cent. per annum for sixty or ninety days. The banks still maintain their rates for accommodations to "regular customers" nominally at 10 per cent. Such customers as have not the requisite credit to get money elsewhere than at one particular bank are of course obliged to pay these rates because they cannot help themselves, but the same banks who charge their regular customers 10 per cent. are glad to pick up good paper outside at 8 per cent.

—The *Commercial Herald*, of San Francisco, shows the trade of that port with China and Japan for the first ten months of the current year by the Pacific Mail steamers to be as follows: Total imports, $8,187,483, against $9,385,573 last year; exports, $2,-118,184, against $1,930,125 last year. Treasure exports this year, $7,581,018, against $6,820,237 last, chiefly of Mexican and trade dollars. Of the latter it amounted last year to $2,868,649, against $1,954,-749 this; of the latter, last year $254,090, this year $3,259,649, showing an increased favor of the trade dollar over the Mexican dollar, with a constantly increasing demand. Tea importations from China and Japan show a steady increase. Of raw silk there is a material decline from the previous year, though free of duty. Rice importations kept up to the average. Exports of flour and glassware are largely on the increase. The largest cargo of flour shipped by steam was September 19, per chartered steamer "Vancouver," in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line, being 12,242 barrels. The British ship "Cairnsmore," March 26, 1873, in Macondray & Co.'s line, had 13,984 barrels.

—The holders of the consolidated seven per cent. bonds of the Oil Creek and Allegheny Railway Company are requested to deposit their bonds at the Fidelity Trust Company, where will be found an agreement for the signatures of such bondholders as may desire to participate in the purchase of the road under contemplated foreclosure.

—The exports for the past eleven months from New York amount to $309,159,934, against $321,207,055 for the corresponding period last year and $283,393,842 in 1872. Exclusive of specie the total foots up $260,-435,347, a decrease from last year of $14,-559,313, and a gain over the year previous of $45,017,170.

—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company have completed the negotiation of a loan of $1,000,000 for two years, at seven per cent., on pledge of bonds owned by the company.

—The Reading Railroad Company announces its usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., or 7½ per share, payable January 25.

—The Central Railroad of New Jersey announces its usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., payable on the 29th of January.

—The Illinois Central Railroad Company announces a half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent., payable February 1.

—The Woodruff Sleeping and Parlor Coach Company announces a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., payable January 1.

—The National Bank of Oakland, Illinois, has been authorized to commence business.

Lathrop S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 4 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	111⅞	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s—1861—coupons	120	120⅛
5-20s 1862	113⅛	113⅛
20—1864	115⅛	115⅛
" 1865	117⅛	117⅛
" 1865 new.	119¼	119¼
" 1867	120⅛	120⅛
" 1868—coupons	120⅛	120⅛
10-40's	113⅝	113⅝
Currency 6's	118½	117⅞
New 5 per cents.	113	113
10-40's—coupons	114⅝	114¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	100½	100⅝
Erie	27	26⅞
L. C.	99	98
C. C. & I.	9	9⅛
St. Paul	37⅝	36⅞
Do. Pref.		55½
Michigan Southern	80	79½
No. Central	80	80
North Western Common	48⅝	45
Do. Pref.		59⅝
Rock Island	101½	101
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88	88⅛
Pacific Mail	38¾	38
Western Union Telegraph	82⅜	81⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	20⅝	20½
Union Pacific	35	34⅝
Toledo & Wabash	27⅝	28¼
Harlem		131
Adams Express	115½	116
American Express	62	61¾
U. S. Express	64½	64½
W. Fargo & Co. Express	82¾	82¾
A. & P. Pref.	16⅝	16
Fort Wayne	94⅝	94⅝
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25⅝	26
Panama	115	115⅝
Iron Mountain	25¾	25

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna Central	52¾	
" scrip	100¾	
Reading	55	55⅛
Oil Creek	8¾	8⅝
Lehigh Valley	61¾	62
Central Transportation		44⅞
Empire Do.	55	
A. V. R. R. 7-30	91	
P. C. & St. L. 7's	74½	76

NEW YORK, December 18, 1874.

Money, after loaning at 5, closed at 4@4½ on call; prime mercantile paper 6@7½. Sterling was steady at 484½@484¾ for sixty days and 489¾@490 for sight. The customs receipts were $304,000. The dry goods imports for the week were $1,457,291. Gold closed at 111¾, after selling at 111½@111¾. The borrowing rates were 3 and 1 per cent. per annum, and 1-64 per day, to flat. The Treasury disbursements aggregated $214,-000. The clearings were $29,000,000. The specie engagements for to-morrow are $1,500,000. Government bonds closed sfrong at the highest point of the day. Railroad bonds were firm, except Northwest and Wabash. State bonds were quite and steady.

The great feature of Wall street to-day was depression and a general decline in speculative values on the Stock Exchange. There was a steady stream of "long" stock poured on the market, with a sharp pressure to sell Wabash, which declined 3 per cent., and dragged down the entire list with it. The market opened weak, and prices declined sharply under large offerings, Wabash, Northwest, Pacific Mail and Western Union leading the decline. Later there was a slight rally. After the call the market was weak, Wabash selling down to 25½, Wabash preferred 37½—a decline of 5¼ per cent. from yesterday—and Northwest to 45¼. There were considerable sales, seller's option, of Western Union ½ below the regular price. During the afternoon there was great depression. Northwest broke to 44½, Wabash went off to 25, Pacific Mail to 37⅛, Ohios declined to 20¾, Union Pacific to 34½, and Western Union to 81⅜. Michigan Central sold down to 80, and Lake Shore touched 79½. At the close the market rallied from ¼ to ⅜ under the influence of large purchases to cover "short" sales.

At times dealings were attended with great excitement, and large blocks of stock were thrown overboard. The decline in Wabash gave rise to much gossip, and the financial question was freely discussed. Wabash bonds declined heavily, Erasts selling down 5 per cent. to 82, seconds to 68, and firsts of the St. Louis division to 67.

There are nearly 7,000,000 bushels of grain in store here, of which nearly 5,000,000 bushels are red wheat.

The sales of stocks to-day amounted to 227,000 shares, of which 25,000 were Pacific Mail, 33,000 Western Union, 46,000 Northwest common, 9,500 St. Paul common, 11,000 Erie, 22,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Ohios, 48,000 Wabash, and 8,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S., compons of 1881, 120⅝; 5-20's of '62, 113⅜; do of '64, 115½; do of '65, 117½; do new, 119⅜; do of '67, 120¾; do of '68, 120¾; new 5s, 112⅝; 10-40's, 114¼; currency 6's, 118½.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 6s, 96; Tennessee, old, 77; do new, 57; Virginia, new, 58; do old, 37; North Carolina, old, 20; do new, 12.

Stocks.—Canton, 59; Western Union Telegraph, 82⅜; Quicksilver, 13½; do preferred, 45; Erie, 116⅞; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 82¾; American Express, 62; United States Express, 64; Pacific Mail, 38¾; New York Central, 100⅝; Erie, 26¾; do preferred, 40; Harlem, 131; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 80; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, 94⅝; North western, 45¼; do preferred, 80; Rock Island, 101; New Jersey Central, 107¾; St. Paul, 36¾; do preferred, 55½; Toledo & Wabash, 28; do preferred, 38; Fort Wayne, 94⅝; Terre Haute, 8; do, preferred, 27; Chicago & Alton, 104¾; do, preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 20¾; North western, 45¼; Cincinnati, 63; Burlington & Quincy, 107⅜; Lake shore, 79¾; Panama, 94; Illinois Central, 98; Del., Lack. & Western, 94⅝; Ontario, 26½; Union, 92¼; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108¾.

LONDON, December 18—5 P. M.—The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on account of the day amounted to £20,000.

Consols, 92⅝ @ 93-20's of '65, 106¾; do of '67, 106¾; new 5's, 106¾; Erie, 16¾; Illinois Central, 90; Erie, 25; do preferred, 40.

PARIS, December 18.—Rentes 61f 55c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Dec. 18, 1874.

The leading merchandise markets continue dull, and it is not expected that there will be any improvement until after the holidays; it is hoped, however, that after stock-taking and yearly settlements have been gone through with, about the middle of next month, that there will be a general revival in trade, but, in the meantime, it will doubtless continue as it has been for some weeks.

APPLES—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $1.50@2.50 per bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—In kegs, 60@65c.

BEANS—Mediums, $1.85@2; navies, $2.10@2.15; market dull.

BUTTER—Continues quiet and unchanged; if anything, the general tone of the market is weaker, as the receipts continue liberal and there is some accumulating; prime to choice rolls, 30@33c; medium, 25@28c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3¾c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—$10@14 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—The market continues quiet, and rates remain unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory, in a jobbing way, 16@17; New York do, 17@18.

DRIED FRUIT—There is still considerable inquiry, and the stock in this market is pretty well assorted, but must remain as last quoted, apples, 6@7c, according to quality. Peaches, 7@8c; prunes, 8@9c.

EGGS—Fresh, guaranteed as such, 28 in bbls, and 29 to 30 cents in cases, with a fair demand. Pickled, 20@25 and dull.

FLOUR—The general tone of the market continues weak, and trade is very light; prices are not much maintained; we continue to quote Spring wheat flours, $5.50@5.65 for Wisconsin and $5.85@6 for Minnesota; winters, $6.25@6.50; fancy do, $6.75@7; Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—Trade continues dull, and the leading markets present no new or important features, while there is nearly a general disposition to report that the feeling is not as strong as it was a few days ago. Sugars continue dull and offish, although prices are not quoted lower. New Orleans processes continue to come forward freely, and the supply is accumulating, as it always does at this particular time, when our merchants are laying in their yearly supply.

SUGARS.	
Crushed.....11¾	Standard B....10⅝
Granulated.....11¾	Ex C Standard 10¾
Powdered.....11¾	Demarara.....9¾@10¼
Standard A.....10⅝	Porto Rico.....8¾@ 9¼
N. O. Sugar..8¾@ 9¼	
SYRUPS.	
Sugar house ... 35@40	Sugar Drips... 60@65
Maryland..... 45	White Drips... 65@70
Silver Drips... 50	Golden Drips.. 70@75
COFFEES.	
Rio Good.....20 @21	Fancy Roasted26
Rio Prime.....22 @24	Roasted Goose..23¾
Rio Fancy.....24 @25	Roasted Java..40
Roasted 1 lb pkg26	
RICE.	
Rangoon ₱ lb....7 @7¼	Patna ₱ lb.....7½@8
Carolina ₱ lb....8@8½	
MOLASSES.	
Porto Rico .... 50@55	New Orleans .. 70@75
Demarara..... 50@55	

GRAIN—The grain trade continues dull, as the demand is confined almost entirely to supplying immediate wants, and with increased receipts and offerings, both of corn and oats, prices are weak and drooping. There is still some inquiry for Wheat, and but little offering, but prices remain as last quoted; Penna and Ohio red, $1.45@1.48; amber and white, $1.20@1.23. The Oat market continues dull, and we understand prices will be reduced at 64½c to-day without finding buyers. Corn is also drooping; shelled offering at 75@77c, and ear at 74@76c. Rye unchanged at $1.10@1.12. Penna and Ohio fall Barley, $1.40@1.60.

ONIONS—$1.75@1.90 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—$1.75@1.90 ₱ bbl.

HAY—Baled is reported steady at $20@24 ₱ ton, according to quality. Loose, from country wagons, $22@30.

PROVISIONS—The Chicago market was better yesterday, which, of course, was not without its effect here, but trade was quiet, and prices remain unchanged. The feeling prevails that there must decline or the product appreciate, as the former are higher relatively than the latter. Following are the current rates:

Hams—Extras, C.	
₱ lb..... 13½	Lard-Prime Leaf in
Shoulders, Ex. C.. 13	tierces, ₱ lb... 14¾
Ribs, Ex. Bacon, S. C. 14	Do. half barrels.. 15
Dried Beef, Ex. Sm-	Lard-Ref. for sum-
oked, ₱ lb..... 16	mer use in bbls.. 16
Do., S. C. ₱ lb.... 15	Do., ₱ lb, in saddles.... 17¾
Beef Tongues Sugar	Do., ₱ lb do..... 17
Cured, ₱ doz.... 15	Do., ₱ lb pails..... 17½
Bacon Shoulders.. 10	Do., ₱ lb do..... 17¾
Short Rib Sides.... 13	Do., ₱ lb do..... 17¾
Clear Sides..... 13	Ham Sausage..... 14
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl..$22,50	Lard Oil, per gal..$1.08

POTATOES—Peach Blows quoted, by the car load, at 60@65c, and other kinds at 70@75. Demand fair; market quiet.

POULTRY—Was in good supply, and notwithstanding the weather was favorable, prices were weak, and holders anxious to realize. Dressed Chickens, 9@10c; Turkeys, 10@12c; Geese, 7@8c. Live Chickens, 35 to 50 cents per pair, according to size.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3c for good mixed, woolen 3c ₱ lb.

SWEET CORN—60@70c ₱ bu.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is quoted, in a jobbing way, at $2.85@3, and Clover at $5.75@6, with but very little inquiry.

TALLOW—Country, 7½@8; city, 8½@9.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Dec. 18, 1874.

PIG IRON.

Business continues exceeding dull, and there is but little prospect at this writing of an early change for the better; even if the hitch between the puddlers and manufacturers was satisfactorily adjusted, it is doubtful whether the majority of the mills would start up their puddling furnaces before the middle of next month, as orders for the product are coming in very sparingly, and, besides, it is customary with the most of them (the mills) to stop during the first half of January to take stock and make repairs. For the present Muck Bar and Scrap have taken the place of Pig, and no improvement in the demand for the former can be expected as long as the lock-out continues, and while prices are weak they are nominally unchanged; Gray Forge, $23@24 and Foundry, $26@26—pig is lower now than it has been at any time since the panic, and there is a possibility that it is goes much below present rates, that speculation may be the result.

Following sales were reported:

CHARCOAL.

31 tons No 1 Foundry H R	$34@35	60 4 mos
10 tons Cold Blast H R	35	60 4 mos
25 tons Foundry	33	60 4 mos
BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.		
150 tons Foundry	$26	00 cash
50 tons Foundry	27	00 4 mos
75 tons No 2 Foundry	26	00 4 mos
30 tons Mill	25	00 4 mos
160 tons Gray Forge	23	00 4 mos

MANUFACTURED IRON.

The most important feature we have to notice is the reduction in the card from three to two and one-half cents, which brings the selling price down to two and three-tenths however, the reduction was only in name, as the card has not been adhered to for some time past. Orders are coming in very sparingly, as is usual at this particular time, and while the majority of the mills, excepting their puddling departments, are still in operation, the most of them are working short time.

NAILS.

While the market is not active by any means, it is almost all that can be expected at this season of the year, and some of the factories are in full operation, although but few, if any of them, are working up to their full capacity. The card remains unchanged at $3.35, 60 days, but the card, it is said, is not being very closely adhered to, except for small lots.

SCRAP IRON.

There has been quite an active demand for Scrap Iron within the past week or two, and in consequence of the lock-out, is being substituted in the place of Pig Iron; we heard of sales of some 600 @700 tons, and while, as might be expected, the general tone of the market is firmer, there has been no advance whatever in prices. Dealers report the following as their ruling rates, cash—Car Axles $55; No. 1 Scrap, $25; Wrought Turnings, $20; Light Iron, $13; Machinery Metal, $17.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Dec. 18, 1874.

The general position of the market has not changed much since the date of our last report, but a stronger feeling is being developed; operators generally have more confidence in the immediate future, and the general outlook, while it is not, by any means, all that could be desired, is much more encouraging than it was a month ago. Quite a number of refineries are in operation, some of them working up to their full capacity, and the indications now are that all of them will be in full blast by the middle of next month. Crude was firmer and higher today, immediate shipment quoted at 85c, and, as noted in our last report, some operators appear to be impressed with the belief that it is good property at current rates, in other words, they feel pretty confident that it is not likely to go lower, if any, lower. Refined was also firm, and the advance of yesterday fully maintained, with but few sellers at quotations; 87½c on cars here, and 11½@11¾c delivered in Baltimore. Exporters are making little or no difference now between Philadelphia or Baltimore, and New York, as usual, is worth more than either of the points in question.

The Barrel trade continues quiet, with a supply still in excess of present requirements, but prices remain about as last quoted, countries, $1.20; city make, $1.30@$1.35.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
D Fisher	Sunbeam O W	160
Greer & C	Petrolite O W	243
Greer & C	Sunbeam O W	623
Greer & C	Sunbeam O W	74
Greer & C	Lion O W	155
Greer & C	Petrolite O W	294
Greer & C	Petrolite O W	84
McKelvy	Vesta O W	465
D Fisher	Petrolite O W	221
Total		2,245

The following shows the amount of petroleum moving out at New York and Philadelphia:

NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1874—P. M.

	Ref'd, Crude, bbls.	Ref'd, bbls.	Naphtha, bbls.
Capacity of vessels on berth loading pet'le'm	44,100	104,600	4,000
Amount on board	10,250	7,000	400
Required to fill	33,850	97,600	3,600

PHILADELPHIA Dec. 14, 1874—P. M.

	Ref'd, Crude, bbls.	Ref'd, bbls.	Naphtha, bbls.
Capacity of vessels on berth loading pet'le'm	30,222	9,500	15,000	2,300
Amount on board	12,222		5,000	
Required to fill	18,000	9,500	10,000	2,300
Stock on hand Dec. 14 about	29,000			

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F.	Warden F & Co Phila	768

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—American Pig—The market is in much the same condition as when last reported. Some of the companies continue to quote $26 for No 1 Foundry, but enough good Iron can be had for $25 to fill all the demand. The Thomas Iron Company report the sale of 1,200 tons No 1 Foundry, in lots, at $25. We also hear of the sale of 1,000 tons Dudley Iron Company's Gray Forge, at $19, at works. Except in a small way, there are not many sales, as buyers do not seem anxious to avail themselves of present rates, low as they are. On the other hand, manufacturers are not, so far as we can see, willing to contract far ahead at present prices, which, for most of the furnaces, are below actual cost, without allowing anything for interest on their capital. We quote No. 1 Foundry, $26@26; No. 2 Foundry, $25@25.50; Gray Forge, $22@23. Rails.—We hear of no transactions, and the mills are in decided want of orders. The best American Rails can now be bought at $50 at works. Steel Rails are quoted at $80. Welsh are nominally $47@50 gold.

ENGLAND.—A cable telegram to the *Iron Age*, under date of Dec. 16th, says: Scotch Pig.—The market is dull, with little demand. Prices are steady and unchanged at last week's quotations, with the exception of Eglinton, which has fallen off 2s. and is now quoted 45s 6d. Manufactured Iron.—The market rules dull, with a declining demand and weaker prices. There is but little doing. Best Staffordshire Bars are nominally £9 10s@10 10s. Rails.—There is no demand for Rails, and prices are weak and nominal.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 18, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand and market firm; No 1 spring 90@91c; No 2 88c cash; 88¼c seller January; 87½c seller February; No 3 spring 82½@83c; rejected 77½@78c. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed old 70¾c cash; new 65¾c cash or seller January; 66¼c seller February; rejected 62c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 52¾c cash; 52¾c seller January; rejected 46@46½c. Rye quiet at 86c. Barley: demand fair and market firm: No 2 $1.21@1.24; No. 3 $1.10@1.12.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined; $10.60 spot; $10.25 seller February; $10.50 seller March. Lard dull and unsettled; 13c cash; 13¼c seller February. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 6¼c; short ribs 9½c; short clear 9¾; all loose, spot and partly cured. Dressed hogs steady at $7.@8.25.

WHISKY—Steady, with a moderate demand at 97c.

On call Board in the afternoon wheat closed firm and higher; 85¾c seller January; 87¼c seller February. Corn unchanged. Pork lower; $10.40 spot; $10.50 seller February. Lard easier; $13.20 seller February.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Flour quiet; receipts 26,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4@4.75; common to good do, $4.75@5.30; good to choice $5@5.60; white wheat extra $5.90@5.80; extra Ohio $4.75@6.40; St. Louis $5@6. Corn meal quiet. Rye flour quiet at $4.50@5.50. Wheat closed quiet; receipts 10,000 bush; No 1 spring at $1.18@1.23; No 2 do $1.09@1.06; No 2 Milwaukee $1.12@1.13; white western $1.29@1.36. Rye quiet at 92@95c. Barley dull. Malt quiet. Corn dull and in buyers' favor; receipts 24,000 bush; old mixed western in store 83c; new do 69@70c; new lower and active; receipts 12,000 bush; mixed western 67@68c; white do 68@69c. Hay firm at 60c. Hops firm. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet at 8@8½c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 60@65c. Rice quiet. Petroleum firm; crude 8½c; crude 9½c. Rosin quiet at $2.30. Turpentine firm at 45@46c. Eggs firm at 28½@30c. Pork dull at $10.83. Beef quiet. Cut meats dull; dry salted shoulders 7¾@7¾c; middles dull; western long clear 10¾c. Lard opened lower; prime steam 13½c; December 13½c; January 13.50; February 13 11-16@13¾c. Butter dull; western 20@30c. Cheese quiet at 12½@13¾c. Whisky firmer at $1.01@1.01½. Clover seed held at 10@10¼c for western in car. Timothy nominal at $2.80@2.85.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 18.—Flour in fair demand; superfine $4@4.25; choice $5@5.50. Corn firmer; mixed and white $1. Oats quiet at 77@78c. Bran dull at $1@1.25. Hay dull; choice $27. Pork new; sales at $10.50. Bacon dull; shoulders 6½@7c; clear rib 9@9½c; clear 9¾@10c. Green meats quiet; sales of shoulders at 8½c; clear rib sides 10¾@10¾c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at 97c.

Foreign.

LONDON, December 18.—Refined petroleum 9¾d. Sperm oil 105@106s. Turpentine 28s 6d@ 29s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, December 18.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 7¼@7¾d; Orleans 7¾d; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 1,000 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat: receipts the past three days 90,000 qrs, including 56,000 American. Linseed Oil 29s 9d@29s. Turpentine 28s. Rosin 4s 6d@5s. Hams: long clear 50s.

ANTWERP, December 18.—Refined petroleum 27¾f.

Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, December 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; red $1.23@1.23; amber $1.25; white $1.43. Rye $1.00. Corn quiet; mixed western 80@85c. Oats dull; white 66@66c. Provisions unchanged. Mess pork $21.00@21.50. Lard 13¼@14¼c. Whisky $1.01. Clover seed 8¾@9¼c. Petroleum: refined 11¾c; crude 8½@8¾c. Western Butter steady; prime 30@35c; choice rolls 26@32c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs steady; western 28@30c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 18.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady and in improved demand. Corn quiet and firm; mixed western 86@87c; yellow 88@89c. Oats dull; white western 66@67c; mixed do 65c. Rye dull and unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Western butter firm and the market overstocked; choice tub 32@34c; rolls 27@28c. Coffee quiet and firm, but unchanged. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1.02½.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 18.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat a shade better; No 1 white Michigan $1.11; extra $1.13; amber $1.09; No 1 red $1.10; No 2 do $1.08. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 71¼c; seller December 71c; seller May 76c; low mixed 70¼c. Oats: demand good at full prices; No 2 56c; Michigan 56@57c; white 54@55c. Clover seed $8.25. Hogs: dressed active at 7¾@8¼c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 18.—Cotton and Flour unchanged. Wheat dull at $1.07¾@1.08¾. Corn firmer at 68@69½c. Oats firm at 54@56c. Rye higher at $1.05. Barley dull at $1.20@. Whisky steady at $1.07. Pork quiet at $10.50. Hams steady at 10¾c. Bacon: more doing; 9¾c, 9¾, 11¾, 12@12¼c. Lard nominally higher at 13c, with no sales.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee 89c; No 2 88¾c, Oats lower and quiet; No 2 seller December 49¾c. Corn steady; No 2 mixed new in store 65c. Rye steady; No 2 in store 97c. Barley steady; No 2 in store $1.27½; No 3 in store $1.10.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 18.—Cotton quiet at 11¾@12¾c. Flour quiet at $4.50@6. Wheat firm at $1.15. Corn steady at 85c. Oats 72½c. Lard 14½@15c. Bulk meats: shoulders 7¾c; sides 10¾@11c, all packed. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1.07.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 18.—Cotton quiet at 13¾c. Flour and Grain quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at $20.50. Bacon: shoulders 9¾c; clear rib 12¾c; clear sides. Hams: sugar cured 14½@15c. Lard 14½@15¼c. Whisky 97c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 18.—Flour steady at $5.75@6.00. Wheat steady at $1.05@1.10. Corn steady at 66@67c. Oats steady at 56@56c. Rye and Barley unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 18.—Cotton and Flour firm and unchanged. Corn firm at 85c. Oats scarce at 73c. Pork, Lard and Bulk meats unchanged. Dressed hogs firm at $8@9.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, December 18.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee club $1.22; No 1 white Michigan $1.30. Corn steady; high mixed 92c. Barley quiet; prime Canada held at $1.40@1.50.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 18.—Wheat dull at $1.06@1.11. Corn steady; car on track 86c. Oats unchanged. Petroleum steady; Standard white 9½c; Ohio State test 10c; carload 10½@12c higher.

Detroit.

DETROIT, December 18.—Cotton dull. Wheat dull; extra $1.15. Corn quiet at 74c. Oats quiet at 55½@56½c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Beeves: receipts 540 head, making 3,750 for four days, against 2,950 same time last week; market quiet but firm, and prices unchanged; poor to good native cattle ranged from 8 to 11½c; common Texans 8@9c. Sheep and lambs; receipts 2,180, making 6,970 for four days, against 9,930 same time last week; not much change in the market, selling with unchanged prices; poor to prime sheep ranged from 5 to 7¾c; poor to prime lambs 6 to 7¾c. Swine: receipts 4,330, making 18,190 for four days, against 21,070 same time last week; market firm; 7@7¾c for live hogs, 9c for city dressed, and 8¾@9¼c for western.

CHICAGO, December 18.—Cattle: receipts 1,500; market is fairly active and firm; shipping steers at $4.25@5.50; choice to extra $6.00@6.50; shipments 1,300. Hogs: receipts 23,000; market quiet and steady at yesterday's prices; holders generally asking greater advances than buyers are willing to pay; fair to extra $6.50@7.25; shipments 5,370. Sheep: receipts 700 good to choice; shipments active; $4.10@5.15 for good to choice; shipments active.

BUFFALO, December 18.—Cattle: receipts 80; head; total for the week 65,45; no market to-day; all fresh arrivals being sold at private terms. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,600 head; total for the week 20,200; market closed heavy; Canada lambs $6@7; do sheep $3@5.50; western sheep $4.75@5.50. Hogs: receipts 6,300 head; total for the week 28,800 head; market active; Yorkers $6.50@7; heavy hogs $7.12½@7.25.

ALBANY, December 18.—Cattle: receipts very light, being 284 cars against 261 last week; average quality a shade better, range 7 to 12c, the latter for Christmas steers. Sheep: receipts 50 cars against 50 cars last week; quality good; prices steady; 4½@5c for common to fair sheep; 5@5¾c for good to extras; 7¼c for very choice; lambs nominal at 7@7¾c for ordinary to good; 8c for premium.

CINCINNATI, December 18.—Hogs: receipts 4,064 head; market active at the opening, but closed quiet; some 3,500 still remain unsold; sales of common at $6.25@6.50; medium to fair $6.90@6.75; good packing $6.85@7.00; extra $7.10@7.25; shipments 797 head.

ST. LOUIS, December 18.—Hogs active and firm; light to choice packing $6.25@7.20; bulk of sales at $6.50@6.75. Cattle: receipts 1,200; market steady; native steers $5.25@6; medium to good $4@4.50.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Cotton quiet at 14½@14¾c; net receipts 825 bales; gross 4,384; futures closed steady; sales of 40,300 bales; December nominally at 14c; January 14¼@14 9-32c; February 14 9-16@14 19-32c; March 14 31-32c; April 15 1-32@15 5-32c; May 15 11-16c; June 16c; July 16¼@16 3-16c; August 16 7-16@16 9-16c.

NEW ORLEANS, December 18.—Cotton: demand active and general; sales of 7,750 bales; prices showing some irregularity, but generally steadier and firmer; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 12⅞@13¼c; low middling to strict low middling 13⅜@13¾c; middling 13⅝@13¾c; middling to strict middling 13⅞@14¼c; good middling to middling fair 14⅛@14½c; receipts 13,446 bales; exports coastwise 1,852 bales; to Great Britain 9,761 bales; stock 202,251 bales; unsold last evening 48,700 bales; on shipboard 112,000 bales. Week's sales 42,900 bales; receipts, net, 56,986 bales; gross

HOME NEWS.

A Mass Meeting

of the Women's Christian Temperance Alliance will be held on Tuesday evening, the 22d inst., at the Smithfield street Methodist church. The meeting will be addressed by Mrs. A. Hill, Miss Haller, Mrs. S. Smith, recently from Ohio, and several others. The ladies of this branch of the temperance work are not Crusaders, but visit saloons by committees of two or more ladies, and by various quiet methods try to advance the cause of temperance.

THE NEW FIRE ENGINE.

A Satisfactory Test—Another Steamer Added to the Allegheny Fire Department.

Yesterday afternoon the new fire engine, "Columbia" *No. 6*, purchased for the Allegheny Fire Department, was tested, under the supervision of Chief Engineer Crow and the Committee on Fire Engines. The trial took place on Sycamore street, and was witnessed by a large assemblage of Councilmen and citizens, and there was general satisfaction expressed at the result. The engine was at work for several hours, and admirably stood the test. It is a very beautiful piece of mechanism, and is said to be the finest engine of the kind ever turned out of the Amoskeag Works. The committee, after the test, decided to accept it from the builders, and it will be at once put into service.

RESULTED FATALLY.

Superintendent Oatman Dies of His Injuries.

The assassination of Mr. John A. Oatman, late Superintendent of the Duquesne Coal Company, is no doubt familiar to our readers, the details of the case having already been given in our columns. The unfortunate man died of his injuries shortly before twelve o'clock on Thursday night after much suffering.

He had been connected with the company, of which he was Superintendent at his death, for a number of years, and enjoyed the full confidence of all with whom he was associated in business life. As a token of respect to his memory the office of the company on Liberty street has been draped in mourning.

The Coroner, after receiving notice of the death of Mr. Oatman, repaired to his late residence, and impanneled a jury, but the inquest on the body was adjourned until next Wednesday.

The deceased was forty years of age, and leaves a wife and one child to mourn his untimely end.

President Alexander Gorman was in consultation with the County Commissioners, yesterday, and it is understood that a large reward is to be offered for the capture of the assassin.

MARKING TIME.

The Quarters to be Announced by Allegheny's New Big Bell.

Since the new fire alarm bell in Allegheny has been erected, the propriety of striking every third hour on it, as is done in this city, has been agitated as a matter of convenience to the citizens. The idea was at first abandoned as impracticable, on the ground that the striking could not be done with any regularity, as it would require the attention of either the Superintendent or one of the firemen, and as both these officials have their prescribed duties to perform, it was thought they could not be as exact as necessary. However it was ascertained some days ago by the Committee on Fire Engines that the matter could be arranged very easily and steps have already been taken to have it accomplished. A clock is made by one of the manufacturing companies especially for this purpose. It is an ordinary clock-maker's regulator with two additional wheels to which the electric wires are attached. One of these wheels, as it turns with the other machinery, opens the electric circuit every third hour, and the second wheel closes it an hour after. The moment the circuit is opened one blow is struck on the big bell and upon the gongs in the engine houses. One of these clocks has been purchased at a cost of about $60, and next week will be placed in the new Columbia engine house. After it has been put up and set in operation, it will require no further attention except winding and is guaranteed to keep correct time. It will be regulated from the Allegheny Observatory, and will in no way conflict with the sounding of fire alarms.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The last two opportunities of witnessing Mr. Jefferson's marvellous personation of *Rip Van Winkle* are offered to-day, at the matinee this afternoon and the closing performance this evening. His benefit last night was a rousing one, there being hardly standing room in some parts of the theater.

Germania Orchestra Concert.

The third grand concert of the Germania Orchestra Club, of this city, was given in Library Hall yesterday afternoon and was in all respects a complete success. A few minutes before three o'clock Professor Prof Toerge, the leader, stepped in front of the curtain and at the signal of his *baton* the orchestra responded by bringing forth from their instruments strains of music, blending both harmony and melody, greatly to the delight of its auditors. The programme was made up of choice selections from such authors as Auber, Beethoven, Schlotter and Mendelssohn and the rendition of each piece was greeted with rapturous applause from the audience and seemed to fill every one with delight. The orchestra deserves great credit for the perfection which it has reached in discoursing difficult selections from leading authors, and is, in every way worthy of the favorable reputation, which it has already gained, among those who can appreciate a fine class of music.

Dr. Guard's Lecture.

The lectures of Dr. Thomas Guard of Baltimore, at Library Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week, will undoubtedly be of the highest order, owing to eloquence of delivery and beauty of diction. Dr. Guard has a reputation that has been established, while in competition with some of the brightest and best of platform speakers, and his lectures during his Eastern reputation be of any account,—in every way will be of incalculable pleasure and profit to those who hear them. His Hon. Judge Collier, who has had the privilege of hearing him, has consented to introduce him on Monday evening. Those who have heard Dr. Guard, endorse all the high ecomiums passed upon him, and taking the unnanimous verdict, thus far we feel assured our lecture-goers will attend will have a rare intellectual feast.

REGULATING PAWNBROKERS.

Rules for the Guidance of Dealers in the Transaction of Their Business. A Fair Measure of Honesty Insured.

On Monday last, in Common Council, Mr. Aull presented an ordinance licensing and regulating pawnbrokers in this city. It is understood that the bill is creating considerable excitement among those it will affect, and that they will make a determined effort to defeat it when it comes up for passage or kill it in committee. The ordinance empowers the Mayor to issue a pawnbroker's license to applicants who can produce testimonials of good character, for which the sum of $200 shall be paid; but no person shall be licensed who has been convicted of receiving stolen goods, and in case of the violation of the provisions of the ordinance the Mayor is authorized to revoke the license. Every pawnbroker is also required to enter into a bond in the sum of —— thousand dollars, subject to the approval of the Mayor, conditioned for the faithful observance of the law, and to be held by the city in trust for the use of those aggrieved by violation of the law. Applicants for license are also obliged to furnish sufficient security against fire for $5,000, on goods pawned, the policy for which shall be deposited with the bond before the license is issued. The penalty for carrying on the pawnbroking business without authority is a fine of one thousand dollars for each offence. No office shall be open before sunrise in the morning and must be closed by seven o'clock in the evening, except on Saturday night when the time is extended to ten o'clock. For violation of this provision the penalty is $50 for each offence. Every pawnbroker is required to keep books numbered respectively, 1, 2, and 3. In No 1 shall be written at the time of each loan an accurate description of the goods pawned, the sum loaned thereon, the date of the loan and the name and residence of the person pawning, and in return the broker shall give to the person a certificate corresponding to the entry in the books, and containing the legal rate of charges, viz., six per cent per annum interest and two per cent a month for storage and commission. Book No 2 is in many respects similar to No 1, and both shall be open to the inspection of the owners of the articles entered in them, or to any other person, provided a permit is presented signed by the Mayor or Chief of Police. In case the description in the books corresponds with articles lost, the goods must also be exhibited for inspection. Book No. 3 is for the entry of all sales made, and a description of the goods. For demanding a higher rate of interest than six per cent a year, and two per cent a month for storage and commission, the penalty is $100 for every offence. No goods shall be sold until they have been in the possession of the broker for the space of sixty days, and all articles of clothing, and six months for articles of every other kind. All unredeemed goods must be sold at public auction, and the surplus money, if any, arrising from said sale, after deducting the amount of loan, interest and charges, and expense of advertisement and sale, shall be paid over to the person who would have been entitled to redeem the goods, had no such sale taken place. No goods shall be offered at such auction except such as have been placed *bona fide* upon pledge, under a penalty of $20 for each article so sold. If any advertised lost or stolen articles come into the possession of a pawnbroker he is obliged, upon notice thereof, to give, in writing, information to the Mayor that such goods, answering the advertised description, are in his possession, together with the name of the person from whom they were obtained. The penalty for neglect to observe this provision is $50.

The ordinance is strict and binding in every respect and will be considered in Committee this afternoon.

A Choice Assortment

of Gentlemens' Dressing Gowns and Smoking Jackets at Joseph Horne & Co.'s retail store 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

Try Them Once

and you will never want any others. Marvin's Superior Family Cracker. TTHS.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

THE CHIPPEWA CLAIM.

Damaging Evidence for the Plaintiffs.

Mowry Not at Kawkawlin for Seven Years—His Marriage a Blank—The Missionary Brown Unexpectedly Turns Up—Marriage Customs Among the Indians—The End to be Reached To-Day.

The Chippewa case was resumed in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday morning, and the testimony elicited was of the most interesting character.

TESTIMONY OF MISSIONARY BROWN.

Rev. O. W. Brown, sworn—Am a minister of the Methodist church; am 60 years old; was sent among the Indians in 1848 as a missionary; have a memorandum book in which I kept my minutes for Conference; entered upon my work in the latter part of September; the inhabitants of Kawkawlin were Indians; Rev. John Bradley was my predecessor; he never lived at Kawkawlin; I went to reside at Kawkawlin; had been six years among the Indians before this; remained at Kawkawlin two years; knew Perot and his family; there were quite a number of shanties and log houses; Harvey Williams, living at the mouth of the river, was the nearest white man, and three miles above was a sawmill kept by Barney & Fraser; met Wm. Mowry at Kawkawlin; had two conversations with Mowry; cannot tell when the conversations occurred, but think the first took place about December 1, 1849; don't remember where it took place; he had taken an Indian girl and staid at Perot's house, and I went and told him he was

LIVING IN ADULTERY,

and endeavored to break it up; I went to the family and told them about it; they did not seem disposed to break it up; I then sought an interview with Mowry and told him his manner of living was injuring our cause of missions, and he must give it up; he said he had taken her for a wife according to the Indian fashion; I told him I could not think he intended to make her his wife, but if he did he must be married to her, and if he did not I would prosecute him for adultery; he made an agreement to meet me at Perot's on a certain day, and he gave me to understand that he would marry the girl; he said he wanted no company present; when I got to Perot's I was surprised to see several persons there; Mowry and the girl were in close conversation; when I came up to Mowry I asked him if he was going to marry the girl, and he said no; I then told him what I would do if he did not marry her; never saw a baby in the house left there in August, 1850; kept my eyes on Mowry after that, and he soon after disappeared entirely from the place; never said to Squ-wah-sun that she ought to be married; their life did the child would be poor; Mowry did not say to me

HE WAS AS MUCH MARRIED

as if I married them a hundred times; Trombly did not talk to Perot; Mowry did not say to Trombly, Louis, there's my child and I know it; never met Mowry but once; the Indians acknowledged they took their wives to live with them just as long as they could agree; they could have as many wives as the could support; Squa-wah-sun was not a member of my church.

Cross-examined—Perot and his wife were members of the church while I was there.

To Mr. Acheson—Mr. Johnson went to Kawkawlin as missionary after I left.

Books of Easton's store in Saginaw city, offered in evidence by plaintiffs, and entry of December 4, 1849, read, showing the purchase of two blankets by Mowry; the same day sugar charges to Thaddeus Lommorandiure, the witness for the plaintiffs.

Charles Clark sworn—Have lived in Lawrenceville; knew Wm. Mowry; Mowry lived with Geo. A. Byers, next door to Mrs. Mowry; recollect William's death; he was home about two years before he died; saw him nearly every night; he spoke about the Indian woman he took home; he had the prettiest Indian girl in Saginaw; I asked him if he was married, and he said "not by a d—d sight."

Cross-examination—Did not motion to Mr. Jeffers just now; talked to no person about this case.

Mrs. Rogers, sworn—Have lived in Bay City since 1837; my husband died in 1855; Peter Rogers, a witness for the plaintiff, is my son; stopped at Raley's hotel; he went in 1844; fix the date by coupling it with the birth of my daughter; then went to live opposite Bacchus' store; lived there for about fifteen years; knew William Mowry; think he came to Bay City in 1845; he boarded with me for a month or two the first winter he was there; think he went to Mr. Campbell's after he left me; he boarded at Tate's, he boarded with me two or three different times, not long after he came there; he went once to Pittsburgh while he was boarding with me, either the first or second time; he boarded in Bay City all the time, but would go away, and be away, two and three weeks; while at my house he was not absent over a day at a time; never saw Mowry in company

WITH AN INDIAN GIRL;

heard Bacchus twit him about the Indian girl, and he appeared very angry about it; don't remember of seeing him at Bay City after 1848; knew Trombly; Trombly came to see about the marriage of Mowry; told Trombly I did not think they were married.

William M. Darlington sworn—Am a half-brother to Benjamin Darlington; one of the defendants; my father married a sister of Mrs. Mowry in 1839; knew the Mowry boys; William Mowry was in the employ of my father; (books shown) these books belonged to my father; the entries are in the handwriting of William Mowry; I kept entries in the summer and fall of 1847; I find an entry in August 2d of that year, and on July 1st, same year, a charge is made by father against William; I also find entries in June, 1847, in which I find charges to William by my father; there are no charges in my writing; there is an entry January 12th, in William's handwriting, and another on the 21st, there are also entries in March, April ——, 1848 in William's writing; the entries being again on September 26th and continued while father was in Philadelphia; also found an entry January 3d, 1849; and on April 3d, 1849 another; until the 23d of that month, the entries are all in William's writing; recollect the death of Mowry; it occurred in April, 1852; he had been home about a year before he died.

ON HIS FIRST VISIT

to Michigan, 1848 or 1849, he staid five or six months; afterwards he staid two or three months at a time; Addison would stay a year; talked with Mowry often, but never heard of an Indian girl until this suit was brought.

John S. Lee, sworn—Am 52 years old; my father was a merchant tailor, and I clerked in my father's store from 1840 until 1847; knew William Mowry very well; he was one of our customers; (books shown;) these books were kept by me; on March 14th, 1846, there is an entry of a pair of pants and a vest; he brought the goods to the store; I took his measure for the clothes; we never sent anything away form the city; April 15th 1846 he is charged with the making of a frock coat; brought the goods there; June 20th, 1846, he is charged with the making of a coat; he brought the goods this time; August 18th, 1846, he is charged with one marseillaise vest; August 20th, he is charged with the making of a pair of pants, there is also a charge on October 10th, and another on the 24th; still another in December 28th; the next entries are in 1847; the first on January 5th, the next on February 16th, the next on March 24th, another on June 8th, 14th, and 19th, July 5th, August 6th, August 23d, November 8th, November 9th, November 12th, December 14th; the entries began again in February 28th, 1848, and continued on March 27th, April 1st, April 8th, April 28th, May 5th, May 15th, May 16th, September 18th, September 21st, Oct. 10th, Oct. 21st, Oct. 28th, Nov. 7th; the next entry is in January 6th, 1849, and is as follows: January 8th, January 18th, March 12th, March 14th, March 30th, May 24, June 8th, June 21st, August 17th, September 1st, september 6th, November 3d, November 16th; this closed 1849; the first entry in 1850 was on September 27th; father went out of business on January 1851; don't recollect Mowry's death, other than he was about home at the time.

CROSS EXAMINED.

The accounts were kept separately, but entered up against all the boys together; each man's account was kept by myself; was not in the habit of charging goods to William when obtained by the other boys; did not keep our measure book; never sent any goods to him out of the city; it was the custom to send the goods to his mother's house.

Frank Jeffries sworn—Reside in Lawrenceville; am 44 years old; knew William Mowry; recollect his death; the last two years before his death he was at home, and I saw him every day I was at home.

John Smith, sworn—Reside in Lawrenceville; knew Wm. Mowry; remember his death; saw him almost every evening for a year and a half or two years before his death.

Cross-examined—Keep a liquor store; was a watchman at a stable at the time; went to California during the first gold excitement; was gone twenty months and got back in the fall of 1850; saw Mowry shortly after I came back.

J. M. Johnson, sworn—Reside in Bay City; have been there twenty-one years; was born among the Indians; was assistant to the Chippewas up to 1855, speak some Indian; have always understood that there was nothing

BINDING IN THE INDIAN MARRIAGE;

they could have one or more squaws and separate whenever they saw fit.

Cross-examined—The Indians in Kawkawlin were christianized in 1855; was twenty-six years old at the time I ceased to be among the Indians; am not testifying as to the customs of the Kawkawlin Indians; talked with some of those who were not christianized; they refused to have the marriage performed; they adhered to two wives; could not say anything about this particular band of Indians; there was a special reservation of 40,000 acres made in 1849 to Perot; the Indian chief referred to as having two wives was upon another reservation entirely.

Rev. Mr. Hickey, sworn—Reside in Detroit; am a clergyman; have labored as a missionary among the Indians; this was in 1844; I remained there two years; the Indians were converted within the circuit in which I was located; I tried to convert Oke-Mus; he was next to Tecumseh; he had a ring in his nose; I could not get him converted; the marriage question

ALWAYS EMBARRASSED ME;

before the white man introduced whisky among the Indians, the mothers first considered the marriage and the fathers were next consulted; make presents, etc.; the mother would then return to her lodge and tell the boy to go to the lodge of the girl and stay there, hunting with the father and doing as he would at home; in a week he would build a wigwam; she would make sacks for the corn; the young man and wife, man would then go a hunting for six weeks; on their return they would go into the new wigwam and kindle the first fire.

This was the oriental custom before the white men introduced whisky with its demoralizing effects; afterwards I learned that many of them had three wives—or more; the Indian women have to do the work but we missionaries made the men do it; if an Indian woman don't keep the wigwam in order the husband can leave her and often does so, remaining away for a year; the new wife must not come where the old wife is or she will have to test the muscular strength of the old wife, who has the right to the wigwam; the man cannot interfere, as the chiefs will interfere and attend to him; the understanding was that they

SEPARATE AT WILL.

Cross examined—The consenting of the young girl was a hunting with the young man, was the tying of the Indian knot.

Wm. R. McCormick, sworn—Have resided in Saginaw Valley for 42 years; am State Salt Inspector; was raised among the Chippewa Indians; knew Perot from 1843; Ke-on-quet was his name; have been at the Indian feasts and dances, but at no weddings; an Indian man would take a squaw and go a hunting; knew several to have more than one wife, and when he got tired of her he would throw her away; if an Indian didn't like his wife, he would put her away and marry another; knew William Mowry; knew Squa-wah-sun from a child; might have seen Mowry and her together.

Cross-examined—Have been in the employ of the defendants hunting up witnesses; Judge Holmes sent me among the Indians; am to get pay for my services.

A number of other witnesses were called whose testimony corroborated, in the main, what has already been given. Considerable rebutting testimony was also taken, but nothing new was brought out.

The case was not concluded yesterday, as was expected, but after the examination of a few more witnesses this morning the suit will be brought to a final termination.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

United States vs. thirty-three acres of land, distillery, &c., owned by David Young. On motion of the United States Attorney, the said property was condemned, ordered to be sold, and the proceeds ordered to be returned to the Court.

McKnight, Duncan & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. On application of the assignees, order made for the sale of certain personal property.

James W. Porter, bankrupt, Fayette county. The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens, presented and approved.

M. A. Heim, bankrupt, Warren count.y The bankrupt having complied with all the requirements of the act, is discharged from his debts.

Stevenson & Eicher, bankrupts, Fayette county. W. H. Hope, assignee, presented his return of the sale of certain real estate, which was approved, and an order made directing him to execute a deed to the purchaser.

A few foreigners having renounced their allegiance to the sovereigns to whom they were subject, were sworn and admitted citizens of the United States.

District Court.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

The case of John Bradley vs. the Nation Trust Company, an action to recover about $1,000 deposited with defendants, is on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of McKinney's assignee vs. Jas. T. Wood et al. is still on trial before Judge White.

In the case of Bergman vs. Sutton, a verdict was returned for plaintiff for six cents damages and costs.

The argument list will be taken up on Monday.

Common Pleas Court.

[Before Judge Sterrett.]

Adam Christ, for use, vs. Henry Motz, reported yesterday. Verdict for defendant and balance certified in favor of $2.60.

In the matter of the sale of the real estate of James Butterfield, report of sale to Neel & Wamfer confirmed.

George Burns was appointed committee of the person and estate of Geo. T. Hico, a lunatic.

L. O. Livingston & W. H. Burt, partners, vs. Livingston & Burt vs. Cunningham & Bradley, action to recover for a lot of castings sold. Verdict for defendant.

J. F. Stockdale, Trustee of the Pittsburgh Savings Bank vs. Wm. H. Reel; action on a promisory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $645.30.

M. Grozan & Co. vs. Jerry Coughlan, Thos. H. Carroll and Neal Blaney, late members of the McGee Guards; action to recover for liquors alleged to have been sold and unpaid for. Judgment of non suit.

Michael Grier vs. Mary Palmer. Verdict for plaintiff for $154.50. This was an action for mason work done.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. George Calhoun, indicted for felonious assault and battery, a *nolle prosqui* was allowed.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. William Little, Michael Murphy and Patrick Lally, indicted for highway robbery on oath of Andrew Smith, is on trial. It is alleged that on the night of the 6th inst., the parties attacked Smith on Grant street, and Little, a boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, robbed him of some $30.00 or $35.00 while the other two held him.

NOTICE TO CONSTABLES.

The constables of the 1, 2, 5, 14, 16, 17, 21, 35 and 37th wards, Pittsburgh, will appear before the Grand Jury on their returns, on Monday, December 21, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M. The constables of the 1, 2, 3 and 4th wards, Allegheny City, the 1st ward, McKeesport, the borough of Sharpsburgh and Braddocks, and the townships of Harrison and Jefferson, will appear before the Grand Jury on their returns, on Tuesday, December 22, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Read This.

Bankrupt Sale,
Bankrupt Sale,
Bankrupt Sale,
OF
Dry Goods.
Dry Goods,
Dry Goods,
AT
Phillips',
Phillips',
Phillips'
Corner Sixth and Liberty streets.
Corner Sixth and Liberty streets.
Corner Sixth and Liberty streets.
ALL
Goods at less than cost.
Goods at less than cost.
Goods at less than cost.

Insurance.

If you want a perfectly safe insurance against any loss by fire, take out a policy in the Agency of Messrs. R. E. Heron & Co., corner of Market street and Fourth avenue, in the Union National Bank building. You can have your choice there, of either the best of home or foreign companies, and will find it very pleasant in case of a fire to get your money without any haggling or troublesome vexation. The system at this agency is to settle all losses promptly and squarely, so that the insurer who has a policy countersigned by this agency, feels confident that when it means cash in case of a fire. The companies represented have all a heavy paid up capital, and are backed by leading capitalists at home and abroad. A policy taken out with Messrs. R. E. Heron & Co., will thus give a man perfect security.

New Fashionable Suitings.

Those of our readers who may require a flip-top overcoat, or a suit of extreme elegance and neatness of fit, are reminded that Messrs. Hespenherde & Co., No. 59 Sixth street, have the finest and choicest assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings ever brought to the city. In addition to a full line of most excellent, fashionable and durable imported goods, they have a rare selection of the latest styles of neat and elegant American manufacture. Their experience and good judgment in this line, and their patrons, that styles and patterns purchased at their house are exactly what should be worn to correspond with the requirements of fashion. Rely upon it that this establishment is unsurpassed in any respect.

Death From Thin Shoes.

Were inquests held in cases of death by consumption, the verdict in four-fifths of the cases would be "died from thin shoes." And, since an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, we say to all, "take care of the feet," and the rest will care for itself. The feet can be well-cared for by buying the Boots and Shoes manufactured by Wm. Martin, No. 108 Federal street, Allegheny. Unsurpassed for quality of material, and durability of make-up as well as very reasonable in price.

Toys and Confectionary.

The attention of Country Merchants and dealers is called to the immense stock of Confectionary in all its branches, German and American toys, fancy paper and wood boxes, tree ornaments, and the largest stock of sugar toys in the city to be found at Kramer & Vogleson's, 177 and 179 Liberty street. Special prices given to jobbers.

Pay no Fancy Prices.

To dress genteelly is expensive, providing you order your suits where you are required pay to a per centage for aristocracy's sake, but by leaving your order at No. 53 Smithfield street, you will obtain a suit as elegant in neatness of fit, as excellent in quality of material, and as well made as one for which you would pay twice the sum at a fancy priced establishment.

European Steamship Arrivals.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship, exchange and telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Russia, at New York; steamer City of New York; at New York; steamer Leipzig, at Baltimore.

Ladies Having Steel Fire Irons

that are tarnished or rusted can have them Nickle plated at Drum & Sons', Federal street, Allegheny.

No Holiday Vacations

At the Iron City College, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street. School always in session, and students admitted at any time.

A Choice Assortment

of Gentlemens' Dressing Gowns and Smoking Jackets at Joseph Horne & Co's. retail store, 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

THE Christmas fever is epidemic in the Sunday Schools just now.

BISHOP KEEFOOT, while in England, preached in Westminster Abbey.

REV. ALEXANDER CLARK will preach in the North Avenue M. E. church, Allegheny, to-morrow evening.

THE Sunday school connected with the Beaver M. E. church will hold a jubilee meeting to-morrow evening.

REV. DR. SCARBOROUGH will be consecrated next month to the office of Bishop, at St. Mary's church, Barlington.

THE special services recently held at Arch street M. E. church, Allegheny, resulted in twenty-five accessions.

THE Rev. Hermon G. Wood, of the Diocese of Minnesota, has taken charge of St. John's Episcopal Church, Sharon.

HEREAFTER, services will be held on Sabbath afternoons at 3½ o'clock, at the Mission Church, Thirty-first ward.

THE Rev. R. W. Grange has resigned the Episcopal church, Corry, and accepted St. Paul's, Columbus, Ohio.

THE Rev. W. R. Mackay, has resigned St. Johns' Episcopal church, Sharon, and accepted St. Paul's, Central City, Colorado.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, twenty-sixth ward, has lately been made more comfortable by the covering of the floor with a new carpet.

REV. E. B. SNYDER will preach the evening sermon of the dedicatory exercises at the new M. E. church at Rochester to-morrow.

THE Rev. Joseph King, of Allegheny, has been tendered the position of missionary to Rome by the American Christian Missionary Society.

REVIVAL MEETINGS at the Fourth Avenue Baptist church will be continued nightly next week. About twenty members were received this week.

REV. J. K. MELHORN will lecture on the doctrine of the Lord's Supper, on next Tuesday evening in St. John's Lutheran Church, at Homestead.

THE Rev. Wm. Preston, D. D., late Rector of St. James' Episcopal church, Pittsburgh, is officiating in St. James' church, Bedford, Central Pennsylvania.

Two hundred and thirty-five members have been added to the Union M. E. church, Allegheny, Rev. W. A. Davidson, D. D., pastor, within the past seven weeks.

REV. EDWIN BURNHAM, Evangelist, will preach morning and evening at the Fourth Avenue Baptist church to-morrow. This will be Mr. Burnham's last Sunday here.

REV. PROF. LOWRIE, of the Western Theological Seminary, will preach in the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, to-morrow evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

THERE will be a meeting of the Lewisburg Alumni, in Pittsburgh, at the office of H. Grier, Esq., 157½ Wood street, on Tuesday afternoon, December 29th, at 1½ o'clock.

THE third anniversary sermon before the Woman's Missionary Society will be preached to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, at seven o'clock, in the Sandusky Street Baptist Church, Allegheny city.

THE Secretary of the International Y. M. C. A. Committee reports that there are 940 associations in the Union. The banner State of the association is said to be Pennsylvania.

A DONATION was given to the Rev. Mr. Williams of the Baptist Church, South Side, on Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance of guests, and among them several from the city.

THE Rev. Thomas O. Tongue has resigned charge of the Episcopal Mission at North East, Erie Co., and in connection with Miles Grove has assumed the Rectorship of St. Peter's church, Waterford.

A "YOUNG MEN'S MEETING" will be held in the Pittsburgh Opera House to-morrow evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock. Admission free. Maj. D. W. Whittle will preach, and P. P. Bliss will sing.

REV. HENRY C. GEETZ, of Warren, will edit *Our Diocese*, the paper devoted to the interest of the Episcopal diocese of Pittsburgh, until the close of the year. The publication office has been removed to Warren.

REV. HENRY GILLERT, German Baptist missionary in Allegheny, gave the hand of fellowship to Rev. Mr. Schmidt, in Bethlehem church, on Ohio street, and held preaching services last Sunday in it, and organized a Sunday school.

THE fourth lecture in the Y. M. C. A. series will be delivered to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock, in Rev. Dr. Howard's Church, by Rev. B. F. Brooke, D. D., pastor of Christ M. E. Church. Subject: "The Bible, its Literary Excellencies."

THERE will be a reunion service of the Eleventh ward Mission Sunday School connected with the First Methodist church, Pittsburgh, to-morrow afternoon. The exercises will be held in the Eleventh ward school house, and will consist of addresses and music.

PREACHERS can draw their own moral, and if they be honest, we can safely leave the matter in their own hands. They will, we believe, come to the conclusion that we have long since arrived at, that statesmen would often be in a sorry plight if the Jesuits were not in existence.—*Pittsburgh Catholic.*

MEETINGS are held every alternate Sabbath at Evergreen, Hamlet, some five miles from the city, Rev. William Collier, (who now resides in Sharpsburgh, near by), having been invited to the pastoral care of the church. Mr. Collier is also the founder and organization of a Methodist (non-Episcopal) church at that place.

THE Rev. William H. Mills, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Erie, has been appointed Dean of the Erie Deanery, in place of Rev. Mr. Tolman, who has left the Diocese. The vacancy in the Board of Missions, caused by this change, has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. Henry Purdon, Rector of St. James' Church, Titusville.

THE balance sheet of the Board of Diocesan Missions of the Episcopal diocese of Pittsburgh shows the following figures: Balance in Treasury June 1st, of $720.36. Receipts since that time, $4,201.12. Total available funds $2,921.83. Disbursements to 1st December $3,520.75. Balance on hand $401.08. To meet pledges to 1st June $700 additional are needed.

THE Union Gospel Meetings, under direction of Messrs. Whittle and Bliss, of Chicago, will be conducted during next week as follows: Prayer meeting every day from 12 to 12:45 in the Y. M. C. A. room. Bible readings every afternoon (except Saturday) in the Presbyterian church, by Maj. Whittle and Mr. Bliss will be present during the week. Ministers are requested to give notice of these meetings to their congregations.

THE Third U. P. Church, Allegheny, has extended a unanimous call to the Rev. J. McKittrick, now a student of theology in the Allegheny Seminary, and it is thought he will accept. Mr. McK., who will completed his course in the seminary in May, has occupied the pulpits of several of the U. P. churches here within the past two months very acceptably. He is a native of Cambridge, Ohio. The Third Church has been a vacancy for about a year.

THE Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., Rector of Epiphany Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, will conduct the noon meeting at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-day, from 12 to 1 o'clock. Subject. The Risen Lord." The meeting to-morrow, Dr. Newton is well known as editor of the "*N. S. World*," and is one of the most successful preachers to children in this country. All interested in Sunday school teaching will be benefited by hearing him.

A good deal is being said now-a-days on the subject of sensational preaching. To come to a just conclusion requires us to be careful in our definitions. There is a true sense and a false sense of the word. Let us by all means have lively and attractive preaching, but let it be the preaching of the simple gospel. This may seem foolishness to men who think themselves wise, but it is sure to prove itself at last "the power and wisdom of God."—*Baptist Witness.*

BETHLEHEM has for us ever the newest interest as we hear again the old, old story. The manger and the swaddling bands, the virgin and the child, the wise men and their precious gift, and the warning and its flight, the slaughter of the babes, the follow the song of the angels. We wake the echoes of the good news chorused from the skies. Our Christmas services will make part of the homage of the new born King.—*City Chronicle.*

If you wish your pastor to take exercise, and to keep him in good mental and bodily health, assist him in the work of the church and inspire him by the pleasure of a cause made to succeed by your zeal and earnestness. It is dreariness and deadness of soul taking possession of the minister that droops his spirit and preys upon his vitality. Life that is without its laugh and song and honest joy may be good and serviceable, but it will not be effective in carrying on the work of the world.—*United Presbyterian.*

To call upon a Sabbath breaker, an infidel, a drunkard, or one who sneers at evangelical religion, to lead in prayer, would be considered a gross impropriety and would shock the sense of fitness of the whole community. But is not singing the praises of God equally sacred? Why, then, should persons with no religious convictions, or hostile to all spiritual religion, be permitted to lead the devotional singing, and to appear most conspicuously in one department of public worship if not in another?—*Presbyterian Banner.*

REV. J. D. WILSON, who has cast his lot in among the Reformers, has been officially decapitated. *Our Diocese* makes the official announcement thus: "The Bishop of the Diocese, after morning prayer in Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, Wednesday, Dec. 9th, deposed from the Ministry—according to Can. 6, Sec. 1, Title II of the Digest,—the Rev. Joseph Dawson Wilson, late Rector of Calvary Church, Pittsburgh. The Presbyters present on the occasion were the Revs. Dr. Beauchamp and White, and Revs. G. C. Eafter, R. S. Smith, W. H. Mills and Henry S. Getz."

LATELY some of the theatres in New York, in defiance of law, have given entertainments on Sunday evenings. We are gratified to see that the more respectable secular papers, as well as a long list of respectable business men, protest against this degradation and profanation of our Christian Sabbath. They are not indeed moved to this altogether, or perhaps even chiefly, from strictly religious principles, but from considerations connected with public morals, public health, and the general welfare. But these are sufficient, when contending for legal restraint, and are perhaps all that are admissible in a government like ours. We are glad to hear the secular papers speak out on this subject.—*Christian Advocate.*

REV. WM. YOUNG, pastor of the First R. P. church, corner of Liberty street and Oak alley, will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Morning subject: "Is the Fourth Commandment still obligatory, or can it be repealed by human enactments?"

Afternoon subject: "The true relationship existing between the Church and the Sabbath school, and the duties which such relationship imposes on the heads of families." Parents and guardians are especially invited to attend. Strangers always welcome.

BUT for the dear Lord's sake, let men not quibble or quarrel over the mere syllables which belong to human interpretations of divine things. It is our Christian duty to use our ransomed powers and our highest joys and divinest gifts in reaching down toward the unsaved masses and helping them up to God, rather than to spend our breath and waste our time in holding debates with brethren who seem to differ with us in the inward grace. Our work is all about us. The Acts of the Apostles is a great book. But shades and degrees of experience are but the inner prompters to the outward service. The world asks for the work.—*Methodist Recorder.*

THE PERRYSVILLE ROBBERY.

Mr. Craft's Return to Allegheny City—He Tells the Story of the Assault Upon Him.

Yesterday we gave an account of the attack on Mr. James Craft, by highwaymen, on the Perrysville plank road, on Thursday evening, just beyond the limits of Allegheny City. The main points of the case as related then are correct, but it has since been learned that Mr. Craft was not so badly injured as was at first supposed. Yesterday at noon he returned to Allegheny City, and going to Bepler's hotel, in the Diamond, related the particulars of the affair. He said that he was driving along the road some distance this side of Jacob Born's tavern, when he noticed a man endeavoring to get into his wagon by climbing up in front on the swingle-tree. While trying to get a good look at the fellow he was struck on the back part of the head with a club in the hands of a second man, who had got in the wagon from behind. At this juncture a third person made his appearance, and together they dragged him out of the vehicle, and as he quite naturally resisted the rough treatment, one of them administered a severe kick to his side. They then robbed him of $143, contained in his inside vest pocket. Before they could relieve him of his other valuables they were frightened off by the near approach of another wagon. Mr. Craft, staggering to his feet, climbed into his wagon in a completely prostrated nervous condition, and drove on to the toll-gate, where he first reported the affair. Continuing on to Perrysville, he remained all night at Fife's hotel. The blow on the back of his head, causing his nose to bleed quite freely, led to the rumor that he had been badly injured. At the time of the assault he had, in addition to the money stolen, two watches in his vest pocket, a heavy gold chain around his neck, and also a sum of money in his breeche's pocket, all of which escaped the clutches of the highwaymen, probably because they got all they wanted and for the other reason noted above. In order to substantiate his story Mr. Craft showed the mark of the blow received from the club, and also where he had been kicked on the side. He returned home yesterday afternoon. The theory of the Allegheny detective force is that Mr. Craft was intoxicated and lost his money. Such an intoxicating theory is a credit to the astute gentlemen, but the arrest of the highwaymen would be still more creditable. It will be remembered that they arrested Jacobs, the peddler, for murdering Wahl.

Elegant Holiday Goods at McFadden's, 53 Fifth Avenue.

Among the most tasteful displays which decorate the store fronts along Fifth avenue, none is more attractive than McFadden's, at No. 53 Fifth avenue, in the First National Bank Building. Mr. Thomas McFadden, Jr., the proprietor, has devoted all his energies to making his establishment the leading jewelry store in the city, and with what success his large list of patrons will best attest. His stock is not only large but of the choicest description, and embraces every fe